Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-90-090
Wednesday
9 May 1990

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-90-090 *9 May 1990*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

ALBANIA

7th Session of People's Assembly Convenes *[ATA]* 1
Carcani Assembly Report on Strengthening Economy *[ATA]* 1

BULGARIA

Economic Cooperation Pact With EC Signed *[BTA]* 10
Lukanov Meets EC Official *[BTA]* 10
Dimitrov Meets De Michelis *[Sofia Radio]* 10
Dimitrov Meets Belgian Foreign Minister *[BTA]* 11
IMF Membership Expected in Sep 90 *[DUMA 3 May]* 11
Deputy Foreign Minister Meets Shevardnadze Envoy *[BTA]* 11
UDF Leaders Zhelev, Beron Meet Havel *[BTA]* 11
Agreement on Nonuse of Force in Elections *[Sofia Radio]* 12
BSP Nominates 'New Political Figures' *[BTA]* 13
Lukanov Speaks at BSP Ruse Election Rally *[BTA]* 13
ASO Co-Chairman Rejects BCP Youth Group *[NARODNA MLADEZH 7 May]* 14
Socialist Youth Union Goals Explained *[NARODNA MLADEZH 7 May]* 14
Union of Kurdish Journalists Forms in Sofia *[BTA]* 15
Lawsuit Against Ecologlasnost Planned *[DUMA 3 May]* 15

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Havel, Others Congratulate Soviet Counterparts *[CTK]* 16
Havel, Dubcek, Others Honor World War II Dead *[Prague Radio]* 16
Czech Environment Minister on Soviet Troop Damage *[CTK]* 16
U.S. Arms Modernization Policy 'Absurd' *[Skoda in Bratislava PRAVDA 5 May]* 16
Pithart on Czech Relations With Poland *[CTK]* 16
Perez de Cuellar Arrives on 4-Day Visit *[Prague Radio]* 17
Havel Receives UN Secretary General *[CTK]* 17
Dubcek Receives Perez de Cuellar *[CTK]* 17
Dienstbier Discusses UN Ties *[CTK]* 18
Komarek Hosts Luncheon *[CTK]* 18
Visit to Slovak Republic *[CTK]* 18
News Conference; Departure *[CTK]* 18
Finance Minister Klaus To Abolish Price Control *[Prague Radio]* 19
Interior Minister Sacher Responds to Critics *[CTK]* 19
Further on Sacher Response *[CTK]* 20
Deputies Discuss Interior Ministry at Assembly *[Prague Radio]* 20
Deputy Demands Security Service Changes *[Prague TV]* 21
Dubek Assesses Federal Assembly's Work *[Prague Radio]* 21
Rehabilitation Law Being Prepared *[LIDOVE NOVINY 2 May]* 21
Government Takes Another Step Toward Elections *[LIDOVE NOVINY 2 May]* 22
CTK Previews Preelection Campaigning *[CTK]* 22
Slovak National Party Broadcasts Program *[Prague Radio]* 22
Slovak Christian Democratic Movement Program Aired *[Prague Radio]* 23
Czechoslovak Social Democracy Outlines Platform *[Prague Radio]* 23
Civic Forum Components Aims Defined *[Prague Radio]* 24
Czech Council Measures To Protect Minorities *[Prague Radio]* 24
400 km Military Barriers Removed Along Borders *[PRACE 8 May]* 24

TU Confederation Not To Join WFTU *[Prague TV]* 24
VEREJNOST To Become Daily 15 May *[Bratislava PRAVDA 3 May]* 24

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

De Maiziere on Two-Plus-Four Talks, Elections *[Hamburg DIE WELT 8 May]* 25
De Maiziere Discusses State Treaty With SPD *[ADN]* 26
Gysi on PDS' Position on State Treaty *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 May]* 26
Replacement of Lance Missiles in FRG Criticized *[Prokot in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5-6 May]* 27
Military Counterespionage Unit To Be Trained *[ADN]* 27
NVA Officers, USSR's Yazov on NVA Future *[Hamburg BILD 9 May]* 27
Government Statement on Vietnamese Workers *[NEUE ZEIT 4 May]* 27
Bergmann-Pohl on German War Responsibility 8 May *[ADN]* 28
BDI President Necker on Economic Reforms *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 May]* 29
TU Demands Termed 'Detached From Reality' *[ADN]* 30
People's Chamber To Discuss Constitution *[ADN]* 30
Alliance-Greens Group Urges Pohl Resignation *[ADN]* 30

HUNGARY

Defense Spokesman on Aircraft Sales to U.S. *[Budapest Radio]* 31
Foreign Minister Horn on Lithuanian Situation *[Budapest Radio]* 32
Assembly Committee on Soviet Troop Withdrawal *[MTI]* 32
Deputy Vasarhelyi Proposes Quitting Warsaw Pact *[Budapest Radio]* 33
Further on Warsaw Pact Issue *[Budapest Radio]* 33
Assembly Committees Hold Founding Sessions *[MTI]* 34
Imre Pozsgay on HSP, Socialist International *[Rome AVANTI! 3 May]* 34
Hungarian Socialist Party Prepares for Congress *[MTI]* 35

POLAND

Sejm Groups Discuss USSR Military Presence *[PAP]* 36
Gorbachev Greets Jaruzelski 3 May *[TRYBUNA 4 May]* 36
Special Radio Programs for Poles in USSR *[Warsaw TV]* 36
Balcerowicz in U.S. for IMF Meeting 36
On Meeting, Debt Reduction *[PAP]* 36
Meets Western Finance Officials *[PAP]* 36
Mazowiecki Receives U.S. Financiers *[Warsaw Radio]* 37
Environmental Protection Accord With Finland *[PAP]* 37
Jaruzelski Addresses Peasant Rebirth Members *[PAP]* 37
Comparison of Jaruzelski 2 May Dinner Speech 37
Journalists Union Ends Congress *[PAP]* 38
DP, KPN Protest TV Broadcast Time Allotment *[PAP]* 38

ROMANIA

Demonstrations Continue in University Square 39
Protesters Hold News Conference *[Bucharest Radio]* 39
Demonstrators Vow To Continue *[ROMPRES]* 39
No Victims in 'Incident' *[ROMPRES]* 39
Press Calls for Dialogue *[ROMPRES]* 39
Polls on Protests, NSF Chances *[ROMPRES]* 40
Roman on Demonstrations, Elections, Reforms *[Hamburg DIE WELT 8 May]* 40
Television Studio Reports Acts of Vandalism *[ROMPRES]* 42
Parties Join Central Electoral Bureau *[ROMPRES]* 42
Election Finances, Rules, Procedures Viewed *[ROMPRES]* 42
Meeting of County Mayors on Election Tasks *[ROMPRES]* 43
Party Leaders Note Privatization Issues *[ROMPRES]* 43
Call for Consensus, Fair Election Campaign *[ADEVARUL 28 Apr]* 44
Parties Appeal for 'Civilized' Campaign *[ROMPRES]* 44
Roman Campaigns in Vaslui County *[Bucharest Radio]* 44

Ion Ratiu Statements at 3 May News Conference *[ROMPRES]* 45
Ratiu Campaigns in Tirgu Mures *[Bucharest Radio]* 45
Ratiu Favors Powerful, Independent Trade Unions *[ROMPRES]* 45
Paler Accuses Ratiu of Immoral Conduct *[ADEVARUL 3 May]* 45
NPCDP Lettter to Iliescu, Roman Noted *[ROMPRES]* 45
Teaching Staff Urged To Vote for NPCDP *[DREPTATEA 27 Apr]* 46
'Podul Inalt-Vaslui 1990' Society Set Up *[ROMPRES]* 46
Issues Proclamation *[ROMPRES]* 46
Vatra Romaneasca National Conference Opens *[ROMPRES]* 47
Conference Elects Leadership *[ROMPRES]* 47
Wants 1 Dec To Be National Day *[ROMPRES]* 47
Stanculescu Discusses Army Issues *[Bucharest Radio]* 48
Roman Discusses Joint Enterprises at Sibiu *[ROMPRES]* 48
Black Sea Oil, Gas Extraction Noted *[ROMPRES]* 48
Siret-Baragan Canal in Final Stage of Completion *[ROMPRES]* 48
Delegate Addresses UN Security Council Session *[ROMPRES]* 48
Economy Officials on Talks With UN Official *[ROMPRES]* 49
Swiss Businessman Offers Help for Recovery *[ROMPRES]* 49
IAEA Official Discusses Cernavoda Power Plant *[ROMPRES]* 49

YUGOSLAVIA

Further on LCY Party Plenum Discussions *[Belgrade Radio]* 50
Further on Session *[TANJUG]* 50
Skundric Addresses CC *[TANJUG]* 53
Uninvited Speaker Talks *[TANJUG]* 53
LCY CC Session Ends *[TANJUG]* 54
Markovic Discusses Program of Reforms *[TANJUG]* 54
Two-Thirds of Croatian Assembly Seats Filled *[TANJUG]* 54
HDZ Chairman Considers New Croatian Constitution *[TANJUG]* 54
Croatian Peasant Party Elects New Chairman *[TANJUG]* 55
Kucan Leaves Slovene LC CC *[BORBA 7 May]* 55
Kosovo Assembly Ex-President's Trial Delayed *[TANJUG]* 55
Vlasi Discusses Trial Verdict *[BORBA 30 Apr-2 May]* 55
Serbian Peasants Union Forms *[TANJUG]* 57
Drnovsek Message Greets Havel *[TANJUG]* 57
Drnovsek Leaves for Strasbourg Visit *[TANJUG]* 57
Addresses Council of Europe *[TANJUG]* 57
News Conference in Strasbourg *[TANJUG]* 58
Comments on Kosovo *[TANJUG]* 59

7th Session of People's Assembly Convenes

AU0805124290 Tirana ATA in English 0802 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Tirana, May 7 (ATA)—Today at 10.00 hrs, the 7th session of the 11th legislature of the People's Assembly began its proceedings.

The deputies and the invitees welcomed with applause the entry in the hall of the first secretary of the Party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, and of the other party and state leaders, Comrades Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; the members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Prokop Murra, Rita Marko, and Simon Stefani; the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee Kico Mustaqi, Llambi Gegprifti, Pirro Kondi, Qirjako Mihali and Vangjel Cerrava.

The chairman of the presidency of the People's Assembly, Petro Dode, after declaring open the session, proposed the agenda which was unanimously approved by the deputies.

Then, the floor was taken by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, who delivered the report of the Council of Ministers "On the Improvement of the Economic Mechanism."

In the second session of May 7, contributions to this report began.

The session continues its proceedings.

Carcani Assembly Report on Strengthening Economy

AU0805184090 Tirana ATA in English 0807 GMT 8 May 90

["On the Improvement of Economic Mechanism"—Report Submitted on Behalf of the Council of Ministers by Comrade Adil Carcani, Council of Ministers chairman—ATA Headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 8 (ATA)—The time that has elapsed since the last session of this legislature of the People's Assembly, has been full of important events for the sociopolitical life of our country. All our people are living in the revolutionary and mobilizing atmosphere created by the historic decisions of the 9th and 10th plenums of the Party Central Committee, which mark a higher stage on the further revolutionization and democratization of the life of our society. The problems of improving our economic socialist running, to better respond to the attained levels and major tasks laid to it occupy an important place in these decisions.

In the light of the decisions of this plenum, the Council of Ministers forwards to the People's Assembly for discussion and approval, the respective draft-laws on the improvement of economic mechanism. They have to do with fundamental aspects of the economic and social policy of our state, with important qualitative amendments to the economic mechanism and running of the production, giving priority to the economic methods and levers, in compliance with the nature of our social order. These improvements aim to open up new perspectives to the all-round development of the economy based on self-activity and initiative of the working masses, putting the economic and financial system at the service of progress, for a more rational utilization of the material technical base we have created self-reliantly, to gain at more rapid rates the maximum yields from our national resources, to uplift the people's well-being and further strengthen the country's defense potential. These measures are not partial improvements, but global and radical changes of the economic mechanism, which meets the demands of an intensive and incessant developed economy. They enhance the role of the working people, their direct participation and self-activity in the economic running and achievements, making them materially more interested in augmenting production and its effectiveness, in augmenting social labor productivity and their incomes. Hence the responsibilities and the adoption of the decisions on many questions are transferred from the center to the base, better harmonizing the interests in our society.

The party has considered economic mechanism not as something rigid given once and forever, but a living organism, always in motion, in improvement, in conformity with the demands laid by our inner development and the influence of external factors. Concerning this question it has adhered to the Marxist-Leninist dialectic and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings. Any change, arrangement and improvement done taking into consideration the achievements, the new conditions created, and which opens the way to the country's further development and progress is progressive and indispensable. On the contrary, any stagnation restrains and might even lead to regress.

The adoption and application of the measures for the improvement of the economic mechanism is, therefore, a necessity and demand of the time. "We make changes on a broad front, Comrade Ramiz Alia said at the 10th plenum of the Party Central Committee, because the country's economic situation has evolved, the ideocultural level of the people is enhanced, a rich experience is accumulated and the relations among the economic subjects are stable".

The experience of more than four decades of our socialist construction has shown that the ever-more perfected organization and running of the enterprise, based on the economic logic, in the context of the unique state plan is the efficient way to augment production and its effectiveness.

The present economic structure has yielded many results. But life shows that it is necessary to make improvements.

In practice, for objective and subjective causes, some special elements of account management of the enterprise, as in the field of production, the material and technical supply, of labor, salaries, and material incentives, use of the financial and foreign currency means, are weakened and reduced.

On the other hand, today the greatest part of the economic, financial, and technical indices are assigned to the enterprise from above, something which does not encourage its initiative and self-activity, weakens the interest and responsibility of the working people to augment production and its effectiveness.

The difficulties of the growth and those raised by external factors, as well as by bureaucratic and liberal manifestations and practices, which although combated, cannot be considered as overcome, made the administrative methods of running and an excessive concentration on planning predominant in the productive and financial activity of the enterprise. Consequently, the financial relations of the enterprise with the state budget were not much different from those of budget activities, perceptibly weakening the independent account management of the enterprise.

The qualitative developments in all the branches of the economy make indispensable the enlivening of the activity of the enterprise through economic ways and methods, freeing it of some out-fashioned elements and non-effective practices. The question is raised that the activity of all the links of the economy always depends on the economic thinking and logic. This is realized first of all by enlarging the enterprise's competences and by developing the concept of independent account activity in the field of financing the extended reproduction through its own means.

The changes being made and the measures proposed, as a whole, are not simply of a technical-organizational character, but, first of all, they have a profound political, economic, and social content. Therefore they should not be seen as a question of nomenclature, indexes, and competences, but as relations to be established and realized on new basis through centralism and democracy, through the interests of the society and those of the collective and of every working people.

The draft-laws forwarded to this session for discussion and approval, determine the main directions and criteria on whose basis the relations among the enterprises, power organs in the districts, the ministries, and other central institutions will be organized and realized. In conformity with these criteria, the enterprise's rights in the field of planning, production and distribution, exports and imports, labor, and salaries, and of use of the financial and foreign currency funds created from it, will expand.

In the field of production the enterprise will be provided in a concentrated way with the volume in value of the sold industrial commodity product. The enterprises turning out important products for the economy, as oil, chrome, copper, coal, electric energy, textile, sugar, flour, greases etc., will also be provided in a concentrated way with their quantity in kind.

The introduction of the indexes, sold industrial commodity products, is of great importance and has a profound economic meaning. It better responds to the purpose of our socialist production, the fulfillment of the real needs of the economy and people, barring the road to globalism and tendency "to produce for the sake of production" although the production remains in stockrooms and is not available. This would make both the producer and consumer interested in the ready-made product. Hence it will enlarge the responsibility of the producer to send the ready-made product to its destination as soon as possible, and also increase the pressure by him and the purchaser on transportation to send it in time, in the set quantity and quality, according to the contracts.

In the field of distribution, the obligation to the state will be imposed on the enterprises, which includes the quantity set for export and that to be sent to the other districts, whereas for the distribution of the other part of the production the enterprise will decide by itself in cooperation with the executive committee of the people's council of the district where it operates.

The enterprise, as a rule, will be acknowledged the right to define by itself the structure of production in kind up to 20 per cent of its productive capacities, that will not be included in the plan. They will be used by the enterprise to augment the fund of commodities for the home market, as well as for export. Hence, new possibilities are created so that besides the enterprises charged with export, others, too, be instigated so that to produce articles that are in demand by the foreign market.

It is the competence of the enterprise to find out by itself the raw materials and ensure the distribution of its products. The same will be done also when the enterprise will produce over the plan. It may sell these products in small quantity directly in the market, through its own shops. Whereas the enterprises which produce such mass consumer goods as articles made of metal, wood, ceramics, terra cotta, etc., will fix by themselves all the plan of the structure of their production, according to the possibilities they will have to ensure raw materials.

In this way, the above enterprises and others of the kind, as well as the agricultural cooperatives, will sell their products freely in the market at prices they themselves will set according to the offer and demand.

The enterprises in the sector of agriculture will be given in a concentrated way the value of the final total agricultural production and the quantity of the agricultural and livestock products in kind, which they will deliver in a form of obligation for export, as well as in other districts.

The agricultural cooperatives will be responsible before the state only for the plan of delivering agricultural and livestock products.

All the agricultural economies, in cooperation with the respective districts, will define themselves the fund of the arable land, including here the opening of virgin lands, the structure of sowings, yields, the sort and heads of livestock, the volume of production, the level of the fulfillment of their own needs, etc.

Special elements of the independent account management will be extended and applied also in the internal units of the enterprise, such as in factories, workshops, construction sites, sectors, etc., in the foreign trade enterprises, and in the sectors of art, culture and sports.

The enterprise will be entitled to make supplementary import orders in case it realizes or overfulfills the export plan. The amount of these profits in currency will be defined by the Council of Ministers, according to the peculiarities of the various branches and sectors of the economy. Having these supplementary currency incomes, all the enterprises have the possibility that, through the respective export-import organism under the ministries which deal with production, to order supplementary machineries, equipment, special lines, and raw materials to be used for the growth of the production of the export goods and the improvement of their quality. This will serve as a new stimulus for all the economic enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, and other institutions so as to find out ways to produce goods that are in demand in the foreign market.

Selling and purchasing relations among the enterprises will be coordinated through contracts. In order to increase their role in working out and realizing the plan, it is thought that they should have new elements of mutual obligation, consolidated also with economic sanctions, up to the liquidation of the damage created, as well as with strict measures in case the buyer does not pay in time the obligations, or when one of the parties violates the contract discipline. In this spirit, the Council of Ministers has studied also the further measures to be adopted to strengthen the role of state arbitration in solving the civil and judicial disagreements created among the enterprises, institutions, and agricultural cooperatives.

As for the labor indexes, the enterprises will have in a concentrated way, only the fund of payments. They will decide by themselves on the number of working people, on the labor productivity, the average payment, etc.

Within the planned fund of payments, the enterprise will have the right to employ as many workers as it deems it necessary to realize the plan of production. It will no longer be forced to employ workers more than its real needs, but neither can it cut the existing number of the workers without guaranteeing them, in cooperation with the executive committee of the district peoples council, work places in and outside the enterprise. The latter will enjoy, as until now, also the right to overpass the fund of payments when it over fulfills at the same extent the plan of production too.

As for the capital investments, the respective organs will approve from it only the objects which overpass the fixed value, whereas its competence for the investments under the set limit and above it will increase.

Important changes are made especially in the financial relations of the enterprises with the state budget. It will be charged in a concentrated manner with the obligations to the state budget or the centralized state net income, that part of the net income of the enterprise, that is of its profit, which is handed over in the budget as well as the lowering of the cost. Most of the profit (90 per cent of it) belongs to the enterprise itself, just like it will utilize also the fund of amortization for the main means and other incomes it ensures, which at present are handed over completely in the state budget.

The self-financing of the enterprise demands also the change of the legislation in utilizing its profit. The draft-law forwarded envisages that no less than 85 per cent of it be used for the extended reproduction of the enterprise, financing the fundamental investments and the constructions to augment production, improve technique and technology, the increase of the norm for circulating means, etc., 10 per cent will be deposited in the state budget, as a lever of control for the capital funds it is provided with for utilization, and the rest will be used for the creation of the funds of the material incentives of the working people, the improvement of their working and living conditions, and to set the quota for the state security of the property of the enterprise. The enterprise will have the right to accumulate in the bank from year to year its profit and other funds it has created and not yet used, asking it in an accumulative way, and profiting also the interest rate for the sum it has deposited in the bank.

When the financial means of the enterprises are insufficient to meet the needs of the extended reproduction, it has the right to ask for and take from the bank short or long-term credits, because for this enterprise there will be no more inconvertible budgetary financing, as so far. In this way, self-financing of the extended reproduction will increase further the relative independence and the self-activity of the enterprises with independent account management.

The improvement mechanism of the management with its own account will be also practised in the enterprises which are permitted to work although having losses. In these cases, the loss will be defrayed by the endowment budget for unit of production, to provide the enterprise with the necessary incomes for its reproduction. The unplanned losses of the enterprises because of the bad management, the increase of the cost, the impairing of the quality, the unjustifiable change of the structure of production, or the non-fulfillment of the plan will not be

compensated. They will be included in the economic-financial result of these enterprises in the year to come and in order to compensate them, the bank will grant credits at higher interest rates. When these losses, irrespective of the measures adopted by the enterprise, the district, and institution, as well as by the bank and Ministry of Finance, are repeated in the coming year, too, sanctions will be applied for respective enterprises beginning with dismissal of the leading administrative staff of the enterprise, the dissolution and transfer down to the suspension of its production activity. In such a case, the state will undertake the employment of workers.

Our society and the working collectives themselves are not interested in the adoption of such extreme measures. Therefore, the enterprises, the state organs, and the economic organs, in the districts and at the center, and the working collectives themselves, should systematically follow up the situation and the promotion of production and its effectiveness, should make profound economic-financial analyses, to find out the difficulties and problems arising either of subjective or objective character, and to adopt the proper measures to avoid losses or their repetition.

The consolidation of the independence of the self-account enterprise realizes a more complete harmonization between the economic productive side and the financial one. Now the financial side assumes a specific importance for the activity of the enterprise, which becomes more interested and whose responsibility enhances concerning the fulfillment of the plan and the sale of products, the effectiveness of investments and the introduction of the new technology, the change of the structure of production, and the improvement of its quality, etc.

The improved mechanism of the independent account management of the enterprise will further enhance the bank role and will expand the sphere of its activity. All this will be manifested especially in the consolidation of the function played by the credit, as economic lever in the extended reproduction of the enterprise, to replace the current irreversible budget financing.

The bank, which will also work on its own, will take an active part in the planning process, putting forth opinions to include the investments in the plan and the order of the priorities that must be given to them. As for the investments it will credit, it has the right to examine and control the studies, designs, and schemes and to adopt the granting of credit, based on the indexes of their socio-economic effectiveness. The bank will follow and control the process of the workings according to the designs and schemes, the commissioning on schedule, as well as the realization of the indexes of effectiveness, down to the complete payback of the credit. For the investments to be financed by the state budget or by the funds of the enterprises themselves, the bank will exert control on their study, fruitfulness, planning, and financing on the basis of the document deposited in it.

When the bank observes violations of the rules and deviation from the aim or destination of the investment, it is given the right to suspend financing and work, informing the organ that is competent for the respective object.

The bank control on the wage fund will be more flexible. It will be exercised relying on the quantity of production and the planned wage for unit of production, whereas for the budgetary institutions the limit control will continue as until now. The enterprise will have the right to keep and utilize the sparings in the wage fund for the coming 3-month periods.

In the future it is foreseen that the short-term bank credit will be applied more extensively, especially for the enterprises having a temporary paying incapability. It will be given to the link where the payment incapability is witnessed for the first time, aiming that this negative phenomenon be confined or prevented and not to make unjustly heavier the financial situation of the enterprises that fulfill the tasks.

With the measures proposed to be applied in order to further consolidate the independent account management of the enterprise, it is aimed that the extended reproduction and its good development depend directly on the results of its work. Hence, first of all, the enterprise itself and its collective should think and operate for the extended reproduction, and it should not wait that everything be solved from above and be financed by the state budget, as it has generally happened so far. This will urge the individual and collective interest and responsibility for the economic and financial result of the enterprise and will enlarge the sphere of operation of the economic methods of management. [sentence as received]

The application of the economic methods of management and the extension of competences of the grass-root organs enhance simultaneously their responsibility and that of the central organs. In this way conditions are created that the power organs and of the economy in the district, central institutions, and the Council of Ministers itself deal ever more with the application of the economic and social policy of the party for the promotion of the productive forces and improvement of the socio-economic relations. [sentence as received] These organs should have to deal not with problems of routine, but mainly with the study and prognosis, of the rates and proportions of the long-term development of the economy, with the main directions of the technical and technological progress of the various branches and sectors, with the order of priorities of investments on national and territorial scale, with generalizations of the problems emerging from practice, from the contracts and controls of the enterprises of their system etc. At the same time it would be necessary that the executive committees of the districts' people's councils and the ministries and other central institutions should solve in an operative and efficient way also problems and difficulties emerging in the course of the process of the

implementation of the plans in the enterprise, especially of the problems having to do with the material-technical supply, with the employment of new able-bodied forces created as a result of the country's demographic development etc.

The individual and collective material interest and responsibility of the working people are essential features of the management of the enterprise on its own account. They are realized, first of all, through the system of payments, as well as through the supplementary material incentives, combined with moral ones.

Our system of payments is set up according to the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of the work, guaranteeing the equality of the working people in the field of income distribution. This is one of the great achievements of our socialist order.

Due to the constant care of the party, the wage system has been improved time and again, linking remuneration not only with the work done, but also with the material expenditure and the quality of production. Over the recent years in some branches and for some important products for the economy and export, special stimulae are practised increasing remuneration for the overfulfillment of the norm of labor. Likewise, there have been defined better the criteria of creating and utilizing the special fund for the material stimulation of innovators, and of the other working people distinguished in production. Following the 7th plenum of the Party Central Committee, the forms of remuneration, particularly in agriculture, were improved, augmenting perceptibly the production of some agricultural and livestock products and the individual incomes and those for the society.

Nevertheless, with regard to the further consolidation of the managements of the enterprise with its own account, new measures will be adopted and applied in order to encourage the material individual and collective interest and responsibility of the working people for the work and its results. For this, in the draft law presented for examination and approval, it is proposed that the payment for the work done by the working people in the state sector of the economy be linked also with the final result of the enterprise or the respective unit working on its own account, that is, with its net income.

When the enterprise and the respective unit working on its own account plans the growth of its net income as compared with a year ago and realizes or overfulfills it, then the workers are entitled the right to use for supplementary remuneration up to the half of the difference realized between two periods. In cases when the enterprise has a plan of net income less important than a year ago, the working people have the right to profit, according to the above rule, only from the individual overfulfillment of the plan. The other part of the overfulfillment of the net income belongs to the enterprise for the extended reproduction, that is, to finance the investment, improve technique and technology, the working conditions, etc.

The incomes the worker profits from this fund may reach up to 3 monthly pays annually, which, as a rule, will be distributed after the economic financial balance-sheet of the enterprise is drawn. Not only the workers, but also the engineering technical staff and the leading cadres enjoy this right. The distinguished working people, innovators of production, will be paid also through the other funds the enterprise creates from its net income, such as the special fund, that for the remuneration of the innovators.

The working people who are to be remunerated, if they like, may deposit a part of the net income belonging to them in the reserve fund for the guarantee of the payment and other aims, having the right to use it in the coming period of the current year, that is, in the coming quarters or in the coming year.

When the planned net income of the enterprise or the respective unit is not realised, the working people, including also the specialists and chiefs, will defray the deficit with their payment and, in this case, this sum will not be more than 10 per cent of their payment for the work done. The working people will have the same rights or obligations also in the cases when the planned loss is reduced or over passed.

The aim of this measure is that the collective and each working man take more interest in working out a real plan with an increase of the net income, as well as in its realization and overfulfillment. Hence, this will curb the tendency to receive unmerited incomes that are not accompanied with the growth of production and accumulation.

In order to encourage the work with productivity and high quality, in order to respond to the peak of production in some enterprises and to shorten the terms of realization of works, other forms are also being practised in the organization of the work and remuneration, such as contract work, work according to the plan, payment for unit of production, the progressive remuneration for the overfulfillment of the norm, etc., which are re-elected in the respective draft-law.

These forms will be practised after carrying out studies in compliance with the conditions of each branch and sector, especially the contract work, which should require by all means the supply with the material base and the high quality work. In each case, the judgement will be based on the economic logic and its effectivity. Experience teaches us that the revision of the norms of work should be always economically substantiated and if there are no technological changes, it should take place no more than once in 3 years.

All these measures in the field of the remuneration will increase the concern of the working people and cadres for the realisation of the production and distribution, the

quality and productivity of labor, will further strengthen the rendering of accounts before each other, beginning with the administration of the enterprise, the executive committee of the district people's council, down to the ministry. In these conditions, the working people, specialists, and cadres become conscientious of being masters of the enterprise and their well-being depends on how the works go on, on its economic and financial results.

Therefore they will have their say more powerfully and competently, their influence will be greater with regard to the introduction of the most advanced technology, to a more strict discipline and order, to the economical administration of the material and monetary values, the sparing of raw material, to appoint to the leading post the most skilled people and to have an administration with a reduced number of people.

Hence, as Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed at the 10th plenum of the Party Central Committee, the revolutionizing measures for promoting the socialist democracy will not remain general principles, but they will be linked also with the material interest of the working people.

As for the prices, a correct policy is pursued which has guaranteed the financing of the development of the economy and culture, the gradual uplift of the people's well-being and the narrowing of the distinctions between the countryside and the town. The perfection of the economic mechanism requires also some changes regarding the criteria of fixing prices and the levels of the wholesale prices, in the purchasing prices of the agricultural and livestock products, and the competences to set them. The objective is that the prices which measure and express the value of products and as important levers of control on the work and consumption reflect correctly the socially needed expenditures and encourage the consolidation of the management with economic account of the production.

An important step in the field of prices will be price fixing more or less in compliance with the value. The wholesale prices will be set on the basis of the expenditures of production and of an optimal profitability instead of the minimal one applied today. As the basis for the creation of the wholesale prices in the branches of processing industry, just like so far, will be the average or the progressive cost of the branch. In mines they are fixed proceeding from the average expenditures on the extraction of the mineral from the poor resources and not from the average cost of the resources, as it is done at present, whereas in agriculture, on the basis of the expenditures spent to ensure the product from the less fertile lands, as compared with the average expenditures on the low and medium fertile lands, applied actually. This will increase the economic interest of the enterprise with its own account to put into economic circulation the mining resources with a low percentage of the metal in the mineral and to make use of the low fertile lands in agriculture. The acceptance of these criteria will make possible that all the enterprises even in these branches of the economy have the possibility to work and realise the profitability, avoiding their activity with losses, which so far has been defrayed by the state budget on endowments. Hence, the profitability and the price itself will play better their role as economic levers and stimulating factors.

The application of these criteria in fixing the wholesale prices demands also differentiated norms to withdraw the centralized state net income in those enterprises of these branches which work in more favorable geological-mining and land conditions. The objective should be to take the state centralized net income there where it is created, not only for the consumption goods, as is acted in general so far, but also for the means of production.

In order to stimulate the overfulfillment of the plan of production of agricultural and livestock products, we have judged that the prices of purchasing them by the state be up to 50 percent higher than those of products delivered under the plan, as against 10 per cent they are today.

At present for instance, the agricultural cooperatives in the hilly zone, at the prices in power, per every quintal of wheat delivered over the plan, are stimulated with 27 leks over the price of purchasing wheat for this zone. Owing to the new criteria, stimulus may amount to 135 leks per quintal. The same will be done with the other products. Their stimulus will be fixed by the Council of Ministers, depending on the needs of economy for agricultural and livestock products.

In order to stimulate production for market by means of price, it has been envisaged that the price of purchasing agricultural and livestock products by the state be further differentiated according to zones, dividing apart the north-eastern zone as well as some other agricultural economies having similar conditions with it. Hence, instead of three scales existing today to differentiate these prices according to the zones, there will be four scales, lowland, hilly, mountainous, and northeastern areas.

It is also envisaged that the prices on which the state purchases some livestock and agricultural products as meat, milk and its byproducts, beans, barley, grape for industrialization, etc., increase. This price rise will certainly ensure a perceptible growth of production and incomes of cooperativists and agricultural enterprises. This measure limits the loss caused as a result of lower prices, as compared with the cost, on which the state purchased these goods before, and at the same time harmonizes better rentability among various agricultural and livestock products.

In order to preserve the proportions between the income distributed per working day in the agricultural cooperatives of various zones, the financial effects deriving from the rise of purchasing prices in the cooperatives of lowland zone and in the economically more powerful ones will be defrayed through differential rent, whereas the financial effects of the cooperatives of other zones,

mainly the mountainous and northeastern ones, will be defrayed by the state budget.

Despite the price rise of purchasing the agricultural and livestock products by the state, the retail sale prices will not change, thus not impairing the attained level of people's wellbeing.

Our almost five decades experience has legalized the correct policy of maintaining the retail sale prices stable and relatively low for the first necessity goods of the people. This policy will also be pursued in the future, too, because in the center of the economic policy of the party has been and remains the working man, the ever better priority fulfillment of his demands and needs.

But in order to approach prices with value and in order to establish more righteous proportions concerning the retail sale prices for some different commodity groups, we have planned to make some partial amendments. Such are for instance the retail sale prices of compotes and jams, fixing them at prices of raw materials; of wines, according to the variety of grape and according to its age and packing; of furnitures, fixing them in accordance with timber material; of textiles and shoes, fixing the prices for them in order to stimulate their production, utilizing more synthetic and less expensive raw materials, bearing better in mind the law of demand and offer, etc.

These amendments in the field of retail sale prices will be continuously followed by the Council of Ministers, which will adopt all the respective measures to harmonize correctly the demands of the independent account management of the enterprise with the interests of consumers, the level of income and the cost of living.

The Council of Ministers has also studied how to enlarge the competences of the state organs and of the economy in the field of fixing the prices. In general, the retail prices of some mass consumer goods, as the products of rubber, plastic products, of pottery, and white timber furnitures with a low turnover will be defined by the enterprises themselves, on the basis of some criteria to be decided upon by the respective ministries. [passage garbled]

The improvements foreseen with regard to the methodology of planning, about 50 per cent of economic-financial indices, which so far have been competence of the central organs, from now on are a competence of the base, the executive committee of the people's councils of the districts, enterprises, institutions, and agricultural cooperatives. In this way the competences of the base enhance, its initiative and self-activity are encouraged, the line of the masses deepens, and besides, the scale of their responsibility in drafting out and implementing plan expenditure competences will also enlarge in the field of investments on fundamental constructions. Hence, all the investments and fundamental constructions that are the competence of the enterprises, executive committees of the districts people's councils, and of the ministries increase. Likewise the executive committees of the people's districts' councils are granted the right that, for the projects of socio-cultural sphere, they can change limit and underlimit [as received] planned investments, despite the ministry the institution belongs to.

The strengthening of independent account management of the enterprise will be associated with the changing of the structure of the incomes and expenditures of the state budget. The main sources of its incomes will be: the net or centralized income of the state, 10 per cent of the planned net income of the enterprise, the contribution to the social insurances, the fund of amortization of the investments on the projects, the financing of which is made through inconvertible budget means, as well as other incomes.

The main directions of the investments of the state budget will be: the financing of people's economy, except for the extended reproduction in the existing enterprises, to be carried out on the funds of the enterprise itself and bank credits, the expenditure on the socio-cultural sector, the country's defence, the maintaining of the administrative apparatus, as well as other expenditure.

In the future, too, the budget will be the main part of the general state financial plan. It will finance the development of economy for new objects of special importance for economy and their reconstruction as the construction of hydropower stations, sea ports, railway lines, huge reservoirs, etc. Just as today, the state budget will also finance the socio-cultural sectors and other expenditure of general social character.

Meanwhile, the presence, control, and role of state budget, of all financial organs in ministries and other central institutions, and of the ministry of finances itself in the extended reproduction of the enterprises with independent account management, assume a qualitatively new content. As until now they will not give up their control on the effectiveness of expenditure; on the contrary their role and responsibility will enhance. Through profound studies and analysis, they will contribute to the development of special branches and sectors of economy according to priority.

In order to enhance the interest and self-activity of the districts' people's councils, they will plan, in their budget, alongside the expenditures, also the incomes to be realized by the enterprises, the cooperatives, and institutions operating under their jurisdiction. The executive committee of the district people's council will have the right to use for its own needs up to 30 per cent of the amount ensured from the overfulfillment of the incomes from the annual thrifty utilization of the expenditures. When it does not realize the budget incomes, its planned expenditures will be reduced proportionally with these and besides this, it will have no right to create the reserve fund for the coming year. Changes are made also in the procedure of drafting the annual and five-year plans, in order to avoid the participation time and again of the

masses in this process and the manifestations of formalism. It is envisaged that in working out the five-year draft-plan we should avoid the drafting of scheme-idea, whereas the drafting of the annual draft-plan in May will be carried through only by the engineering-technical staff and leading cadres of the enterprises, institutions, and agricultural cooperatives, and the global discussion on the draft-plan with the participation of all the working collective will be conducted in October. This will make possible that the participation of the working people and their say in the drafting of the plan be decisive, because they are linked with the final stage of this process. Hence their feeling of responsibility in drafting and fulfilling the plan, as well as the level of its substantiation is enhanced, the apparent non-compliance observed between the draft-plan elaborated at the beginning by the working people with that approved by the ministries, the State Planning Commission and other central organs be avoided.

The effective application of all measures proposed to improve the economic mechanism paves the road and create conditions to augment production, employment of new able-bodied forces created as a result of the demographic development of the country, the increase of revenues, material reserves, state foreign currency, etc.

In implementing this complex of measures of economic mechanism, of special importance is the elaboration of ever more real and mobilizing plans, always on the increase, of an enterprise, district, and branch scale, bearing in mind the utilization of all the reserves and material and human resources, the advanced experience and contemporary achievements of science and technique, the correct analysis for every three-month period of the year, etc. This is in the interest of the economy and the working people themselves.

The application of this economic mechanism will surely help also for the solution of many problems we are faced with in the field of material and technical supply. The impulse this mechanism gives to the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan, to the thrifty use of the material and technical base, the growing of the concern and responsibility by all in protecting and correct administration of property, will create possibilities for a more rhythmical supply with material and technical base and especially for the strengthening of the material reserves to the producer and consumer.

With the approval of these draft-laws the Council of Ministers, the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finances, the State Bank, the ministries, and other central institutions will issue the respective legal acts related to the improvement of economic mechanism in all its links and which are being prepared.

The measures proposed for the improvement of economic mechanism, cover all the economic and social fields of the country's life. Their full understanding, elaboration, and application cannot be done through an ordinary and simply technical work. It should be turned into a great political, economic, and social, actual and long-term undertaking.

With the complete and creative application of the new economic mechanism, whose special elements will be realized since the current year, and as a whole with the elaboration of the 1991 draft-plan, the Council of Ministers will demand from all the state and economic organs, those of the press and propaganda, a special work so that this mechanism be profoundly known by the workers and cooperativists, the engineering-technical staff and cadres, so that they be conscientious of the changes we are making, practising all the forms from lectures, seminars, and talks, down to short-term and long-term special courses. In all this many-sided activity, the higher schools, especially the faculties of economy, the economists and the economic thought in general are faced with tasks so that the proposed measures on the respective draft-laws forwarded to this session of the People's Assembly for examination and approval, yield as soon as possible the positive effects for the growth of production, the labor productivity, the effectivity of the economy, and to ensure more incomes for the working people. Of decisive importance is their application, therefore, the state organs in the center and the base, all the working people should work, think, and act creatively, insistently to overcome the difficulties and to realise these objectives.

The measures to be examined and endorsed by this session of the Peoples's Assembly on the perfection of economic mechanism, of legislation and institutions of the People's Assembly, will give a new impulse to the development and progress of the country on the road of socialism.

This development is also inseparable from our relations with world, the changes that have taken and are taking place in the world. At any time and in every case, the processes of our inner and external development have a single aim: to guarantee the freedom and independence of the homeland, to safeguard the victories we have attained so far.

Comrade Ramiz Alia in his speech submitted to the 10th plenum of the Central Committee, clearly presented the attitude of our party and state regarding the new events and situations created in the world. We rejoice over the fact that generally this speech was followed by a positive reaction far and wide in the world and its ideas and concrete proposals have been welcomed by the leading circles of many countries of the world. The government of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania will resolutely pursue the implementation of the tasks set by the 10th plenum of the Party Central Committee on the foreign policy and will work to consistently put them into practice.

Our state attentively pursues the developments and relations on the international arena as well as the possibilities offered under the new circumstances to cope with

eventual dangers and to fight better for the strengthening of peace and general security. Albania has been and is interested in avoiding confrontation of blocs, it is interested in maintaining a positive atmosphere of inter-state relations on the basis of fundamental principles arranging the relations among the sovereign countries and for a climate of confidence and cooperation on our continent.

Our concern and commitment in the cause of peace, security, and fruitful cooperation among the European states has been and remains permanent. Herein stems also our desire to join the process of European cooperation and security and render our possible contribution to its progress.

In the current situations, when efforts are intensified to find out ways to lighten tension and when this increasing the pressure of the international public opinion to restrain and avoid the armament race and their political and economic impact, our participation in the forums and meetings scheduled in the context of the process of European security and cooperation responds to Albania's policy and her concern to render its direct contribution in that direction. But certainly, the processes of strengthening of the security in Europe and broader would have been meaningless if they were not accompanied with an intensive and fruitful economic cooperation among various countries of our region, with trade, technological, scientific, cultural, and other exchanges.

We have never lacked the desire for such an equal cooperation of mutual benefit. Recently, the government has adopted dozens of concrete measures to facilitate and instigate the relations of economic cooperation with the foreign countries.

Actually, there are many forms of the economic cooperation. We are studying them attentively, we will apply those forms which suit our economy and which do not run counter to our socioeconomic system, being sure that they will be beneficial both for us and the others. Besides, the measures for the perfection of the economic running which the Council of Ministers has presented to the People's Assembly for approval will contribute to these directions.

The new situations logically lead also to the recognition of another reality, already affirmed in Europe. We uphold that the establishment of diplomatic relations between our state and the European Community will create in the future possibilities of cooperation in various fields of mutual interest.

Albania has wanted and demanded friendship and cooperation with all the countries, despite the size, social system, asset, etc., when it does not impair the right of each to live in full freedom and independence, to chose its own system by itself and without foreign interference.

In this context, we assess the recent official statements by the United States of America and the Soviet Union to build the relations with the PSR of Albania on the basis of observing the publicly accepted principles of peaceful coexistence.

Being interested in taking further steps for fruitful relations with the European countries, Arab states, and countries of other continents, the more so Albania is interested in the development of the relations with the neighbors, in overcoming problems and difficulties by means of dialogue, tolerance, and understanding.

We uphold that constructive dialogue is necessary also in the relations between Yugoslavia and Albania, so that the difficulties be overcome and an atmosphere of good neighborliness be achieved. The renunciation of the practices of violence and discrimination of the Albanians in Kosovo and throughout Yugoslavia and the observation of their rights, as well the other peoples alike, would also contribute to this.

Our country has hailed and sincerely supported the process of understanding and cooperation in the Balkans initiated over the last two years. It is seriously engaged in the development of this multilateral process. We uphold that the easing of tension in Europe should be felt on our region, too, creating more space for cooperation among the Balkan countries themselves and between our region and Europe. This would have a positive impact making the cooperation in the Balkans be real and our region of special importance play its own role to the benefit of peace and security in Europe and Mediterranean. We are confident that, through joint efforts, to this aim will serve also the coming foreign ministers' meeting of the Balkan states, scheduled in October this year in Tirana.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania, consistently following an active foreign policy in defense of the people's interests and of its own homeland will support all the efforts exerted by the peoples for the international peace and security.

The measures to be examined and approved by this session of the People's Assembly for the perfection of economic mechanism and the decisions of the 10th plenum of the Party Central Committee as a whole, as well as the programmatic speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia, which are received with great enthusiasm by the whole people, are of great political, economic, and social importance for the defense of freedom and independence of the country

I assure you, comrade deputies, that the Council of Ministers will take all measures in order to fully translate them into life within the shortest possible period of time.

The Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers are fully confident that the improvement of economic mechanism will give a new impulse to the socioeconomic development of the country. Its application will enhance the mobilization of the working class, cooperativist peasantry, and intelligentsia, will further strengthen the unity of the people round the party, in order to promote the socioeconomic progress of the country on the road of socialism, our party with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head resolutely lead us to. [sentence as received]

Economic Cooperation Pact With EC Signed

AU0805190990 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 8 May 90

["Bulgaria and the Economic Community: Agreement for Trade and Economic Cooperation"—BTA headline]

[Text] Brussels, May 8 (BTA corr. Atanas Matev)—An agreement for trade and economic cooperation was signed today in the Belgian capital city between Bulgaria and the Economic Community.

The signatories: From the Bulgarian side are Andrey Lukanov, prime minister, and from the Economic Community: Irish Foreign Affairs Minister Gerarld Collins and the Community Commission deputy chairman Frans Andriessen.

The two contracting parties mutually offered themselves the statute of the most-favored nation. The European Community's exports to Bulgaria will not be subjected to any discrimination. The community, on its part, will try to lift gradually the restrictions imposed so far on some of the goods imported from Bulgaria. In principle, the agreement plans that this should take place by mid 90's, but a readiness is expressed in the Common Market to remove the restrictions much earlier so as there will be no obstacles for a normal trade goods exchange.

Structural changes in the Bulgarian economy are planned to be supported. This will be expressed by cooperation in the sphere of: industry, agriculture, construction, including residential, science and technologies, energy, environment protection, transport, communications, tourism, banking, finances, education and training of cadres, health services, standardization and statistics.

The fulfillment of the agreement will be followed and controlled by a mixed committee which will be convened at annual sessions.

Mr Collins said relations between Bulgaria and the community will go beyond the range of this agreement. As the Council of Europe recently decided in Dublin, the European Community will soon begin to prepare negotiations on conclusion of agreements for association between the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, which stick to the principles of democracy and develop the market trend in the economy, Mr Collins said.

Mr Frans Andriessen expressed deep satisfaction with the broad changes taking place in Bulgaria and the country's adherence to the principles of democracy, lawfulness, human rights and the principles of the market economy.

The Bulgarian prime minister said that this agreement is a "historic breakthrough" for Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people. It is "a clear acknowledgement that the peaceful change which started in Bulgaria on November 10 last year is authentic and irreversible." The signing of the agreement also expresses "the Bulgarian people resolution to have a due place in the new and united Europe."

At a press conference after the signing he indicated that in a long-term perspective we can also speak about Bulgaria's joining the European Community.

Today, Andrey Lukanov left for Bulgaria.

Lukanov Meets EC Official

AU0805190290 Sofia BTA in English 1749 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Brussels, May 8 (BTA correspondent)—Today [8 May] Prime Minister Andrey Lukanov had a meeting with Mr. Frans Andriessen, vice president of the Commission of the European Community. An agreement was reached that the first session of the joint committee set up under the Bulgaria-EC agreement which will control the fulfillment of the agreement should be held in Sofia shortly.

The idea was discussed of associating the East European countries to the EC which was approved in principle at the meeting of state and government leaders of the EC-member nations held at the end of last month in Dublin. Bulgaria's prime minister expressed readiness for opening the negotiations on the idea in the second half of this year.

Dimitrov Meets De Michelis

AU0705202790 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] A meeting took place in Brussels between Foreign Affairs Minister Boyko Dimitrov and Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis. The Bulgarian minister is in Brussels for the 8 May signing of the agreement on trade and economic cooperation between the EC and Bulgaria, while the Italian minister is participating in the regular monthly session of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the EEC Countries.

The meeting renewed the contact between the two ministers, which was established during the November 1989 visit of Gianni de Michelis to Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian minister expressed gratitude for the support of the Italian Government and Gianni de Michelis' personal support rendered to Bulgaria's efforts to reach an agreement with the EC.

The two ministers discussed issues related to cooperation between Bulgaria and the EC in the areas of transportation and agriculture, as well as the necessity of supporting Bulgaria in the talks on conduct for postponing the payment of its foreign debt.

Issues related to bilateral cooperation also were reviewed at the meeting.

The contacts will continue in mid-May, when Boyko Dimitrov will visit Italy at the invitation of Gianni de Michelis.

Dimitrov Meets Belgian Foreign Minister

AU0805185990 Sofia BTA in English 1756 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Brussels, May 8 (BTA correspondent)—Mr. Boyko Dimitrov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and Mr. Mark Eyskens, minister of foreign affairs of Belgium, had talks today.

Mr. Boyko Dimitrov informed his Belgian counterpart about the situation in Bulgaria, the preparation for the forthcoming elections and the implementation of the economic reform. He expressed his conviction that the elections will be an event that will confirm before the international public that Bulgaria is really a country that has embarked on the road to democracy.

The Belgian foreign minister outlined the position of Belgium, the European Community and NATO on the prospects for the promotion of the European process, on the unification of Germany, on the Vienna negotiations on conventional forces in Europe, on the convention, the place and the agenda of the summit meeting of the 35 CSCE member-nations scheduled for the end of this year.

The two sides share similar views on these problems.

On discussing Bulgaro-Belgian relations, the two ministers expressed the opinion that there are new positive trends in their development.

The possibilities of improving the legal basis of bilateral economic relations, especially in the field of investments, were also considered. The Bulgarian side asked for Belgium's assistance in overcoming the problems Bulgaria has with her payment balance.

At a news conference with Bulgarian journalists the minister of foreign affairs of Belgium said that his country highly appreciates the efforts of the Bulgarian Government to organize the elections, to introduce a pluralistic democracy and to carry out important economic reforms.

IMF Membership Expected in Sep 90

AU0805141590 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 3 May 90 p 1

[Mara Georgieva report: "Bulgaria Is Expected To Become an International Monetary Fund Member in September 1990"]

[Text] The IMF delegation is expected to prepare its report in connection with our country's membership in that organization and is expected to set the quota that is to be assigned to us, stated Lyubomir Filipov, general manager of the Bulgarian National Bank. He further explained that the report in question will be examined at a session of the IMF Executive Directors' Council, and that Bulgaria's application for membership would presumably be approved at the annual session of the IMF's Board of Governors in September 1990.

Lyubomir Filipov pointed out the advantages of membership for our country. We will have the opportunity of using the resources granted by the IMF as short-terms credits for the purpose of reducing the deficit in our balance of payments. In addition to this, the IMF is expected to supply extensive and competent technical assistance for all activities directly or indirectly related to monetary-foreign exchange and banking problems, at our request. As is known, the quota assigned to each member country determines the extent of the country's contribution to the "joint fund" and this, in turn, determines the "weight" of each country's "vote" within the organization, and hence the amount of the credits granted.

Deputy Foreign Minister Meets Shevardnadze Envoy

AU0805195490 Sofia BTA in English 1809 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Sofia, May 8 (BTA)—Mr. S. Staykov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Mr. V. Popov, special envoy of the minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze, who informed the Bulgarian official about the results of the first meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the USSR, the United States, France, Britain, the GDR and the FRG on the external aspects of Germany's unification.

UDF Leaders Zhelev, Beron Meet Havel

AU0805195290 Sofia BTA in English 1801 GMT 8 May 90

["Professor Zhelyu Zhelev and Dr Petur Beron About Their Visit To Prague"—BTA headline]

[Text] Prague, May 8 (BTA)—The delegation of the SDS [Union of Democratic Forces - UDF], headed by the union chairman, Prof Zhelyu Zhelev was on a two-day visit to Prague at the invitation of Civil Forum. The delegation was received by the republic's President Vaclav Havel and by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Robert Harencar.

Prof. Zhelev told the BTA reporter in Prague that President Havel has shown special interest in the SDS organization and relations between the various political parties and organizations included in it. Another range of problems which were discussed, Prof Zhelev said, were related to parliamentary elections in Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, the pre-election campaign and the difficulties about it. We also talked about the common things and the differences in the Civil Forum and the SDS activities and of what we can use from their experience, Prof Zhelev said.

The SDS secretary Petur Beron said that at the meeting with Vaclav Havel they exchanged opinions about the future structure in Eastern Europe in the future context of international relations.

In relation with that Dr Beron said that the stance to which the Czechoslovak president is adhering, is that the

countries from Eastern Europe should coordinate their activities upon their return to Europe and that it will be best for everybody if they enter it together.

Prof Zhelev added that at the meeting with the president they have spoken specially about the guarantees for security in the frameworks of the common development of the processes, taking place in Europe and in the world, at large.

Like Vaclav Havel we also use political symbols, Dr Petur Beron said. A man cannot choose his geographical location. Irrespective of the changes we will be in one and the same geographical region and we should maintain relations and agree our opinions about a new Europe. Czechoslovakia is for the time being coordinating mainly with Hungary and Poland and is turning towards the Scandinavian countries. There is an idea that a coordination bloc be formed from the Adriatic to the Baltic, which will also include Yugoslavia. And if Yugoslavia is there, Bulgaria is also there. That is why we cannot remain alien to these joint efforts.

Today, the SDS delegation visited the headquarters of the Civil Forum Coordination Center.

The delegation left at lunchtime.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 8 May carries a similar report on the visit of the delegation of the Union of Democratic forces to Prague and adds: "Today the delegation departed for Paris.]

Agreement on Nonuse of Force in Elections

AU0805134390 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 8 May 90

["Announcement" issued by the President's Office by spokesman Chavdar Minchev in Sofia on 8 May]

[Text] President of the Republic Petur Mladenov has sent to the leaders of the political parties and public organizations in the People's Republic of Bulgaria an agreement on the nonuse of force and the observance of the law and citizens' rights.

The document takes into account the recommendations of the Bulgarian Socialist Party, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, and the Union of Democratic Forces. As is known, the idea has already received support from almost 3 million Bulgarian citizens.

The signing of the agreement will take place in a ceremonial atmosphere in the official hall of the presidency building on a date to be announced. The president calls upon all the leaders of the political parties, public organizations, and movements to join the public consensus and sign the agreement.

The agreement will be drawn up in three official copies. The first copy will be sent to the UN secretary general to be issued as a document of the world organization and distributed to the governments of all states. The second copy will be handed over to the Bulgarian National Bank to be preserved in safekeeping for an unlimited period, and the third copy will be kept at the President's Office, presidential spokesman Chavdar Minchev told journalists today. We will now acquaint you with the proposal made by the head of state, Petur Mladenov, to the leaderships of the political parties, public organizations, and movements in Bulgaria.

As head of state, I appeal to the leaderships of the political parties, public organizations, and movements in Bulgaria, expressing my firm conviction that they will display the political maturity, which is so necessary for any society that has set itself the task of developing along a peaceful, democratic, and lawful path, and which is especially essential for our society at this fateful juncture in its history.

We are all convinced that Bulgaria has no other alternative than the path of national reconciliation and consensus. Those who are truly concerned about our country's future and their own future must be deeply aware of the need for democracy, legality, the guaranteeing of human rights and liberties, the utilization to the fullest extent of the economic, intellectual, and all other capacities of our country and our people, it is stated in the introduction to the proposal.

The above will also largely determine the attitudes of other civilized peoples toward us. Democracy without legality has never existed, nor can it exist. The striving to conceal unlawful acts and crimes, as well as the taking of vengeance for actions committed in the past, cannot lead society toward reconciliation and harmony.

It is a principle of history that every attempt to build political power on such foundations is wrong. Such power is shortlived and can only bring society to economic, political, and moral ruin.

Guided by these universally known human truths, head of state Petur Mladenov states: I propose to the leaders of the political parties, public organizations, and movements in Bulgaria to discuss and sign the following agreement on the nonuse of force and the observance of the law and human rights before the forthcoming elections to a Grand National Assembly are held.

I will now read you the text of the agreement:

The government and the leadership of the parties and sociopolitical forces undertake, before all the Bulgarian people and the international public, represented by the United Nations, during the election campaign the holding of the elections, and after the elections, to observe the following obligations, which are listed below:

First. In the current election campaign, they will not use violent means, threats of physical retribution, threats against security or personal property, threats of dismissal from work or deprivation of land for personal use; they will not exert psychological or moral pressure upon

public institutions or persons by means of acts by groups or individuals, or through the mass media.

Second. They will not utilize any forceful means whatsoever, except those provided by the law and the exercise of power, and will not permit attempts to win power by force.

Third. They will observe the law and the Constitution in their activities, both as participants in the government of the state and as opposition parties and organizations.

Fourth. They will not be guided by feelings of vengeance in cases where legally permitted coercive measures are applied against citizens who have broken the country's laws.

Fifth. They will not use oppressive methods in their actions against other citizens, irrespective of their ethnic origin and religious or party affiliation. They will not permit the use of ethnic or religious differences for political purposes, which lead to confrontations and national disunity.

Sixth. They will not violate citizens' rights and liberties, and will ensure real guarantees for the exercise of these rights and liberties.

Seventh. The ruling parties will not permit any discrimination in relation to the members of the other parties, nor will they grant privileges or other advantages to their own members.

Eighth. They will not permit, and will react strongly against, any action against the citizens dictated by their different political affiliation, or which violates or threatens their labor rights, social perquisites, or political freedoms.

Ninth. They will employ only legally permitted and honest means in the political struggle, making no attempts to place other parties or persons in a bad light, or to subject them to taunts and insults, and will show tolerance toward the ideas of others.

Tenth. Both the ruling and the opposition parties will assume a commitment to the whole of society by publicly declaring that under no circumstances will they persecute their political opponents, and that they will refrain from making unfounded accusations against their opponents concerning the preparation or carrying out of similar repressions.

Eleventh. All parties, organizations, and movements, irrespective of whether they are participants in the government of the state or not, will struggle against any attempt by another party or organization to breach this agreement.

Twelfth. The violation of this agreement will be declared to be an illegal act; especially serious violations will be regarded as criminal offenses, and the persons responsible will be prosecuted in a court of law.

Thirteenth. A national commission is to be set up to control the fulfillment of this agreement. The commission is to be headed by the president of the republic as its chairman, and to include in its membership representatives of the government and the main political forces. The commission is to adopt a statute relating to its activity. Its decisions will be adopted by consensus, and will be binding in nature.

BSP Nominates 'New Political Figures'

AU0805190390 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 8 May 90

["New Persons on BSP Ticket"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 8 (BTA)—The ticket of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] includes mainly new political figures. The average age of the candidates is lower than that of former national representatives, it was announced at today's briefing held at the pre-election club of the BSP.

The members of the Supreme Council of the BSP Aleksandur Tomov and Dimitur Yonchev, the latter being official BSP spokesman, said that the ticket confirmed by the BSP Supreme Council includes people of socialist orientation, representatives of the Fatherland Union, of the new women's movements and organizations, trade union activists, non-party members, participants in youth movements. Only 28 of the candidates worked in the former National Assembly.

Most of the candidates are representatives of the reform-minded forces; there are representatives of the Alternative Socialist Association, the Road to Europe Platform and demos [as received], it was announced at the briefing.

It was underlined that the ticket includes representatives of the Turkish-speaking population, of the Jews and the Gypsies.

Engineers, physicians, teachers, transport and construction workers are prevailing on the BSP ticket.

Lukanov Speaks at BSP Ruse Election Rally

AU0805195590 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] On 8 May a preelection rally, organized by the municipal organization of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] took place. Thousands of people participated. The names of the candidates of the BSP Ruse organization for the forthcoming Grand National Assembly elections were announced. Andrey Lukanov, Neshka Robeva, the writer Radenko Yordanov, and others are among them.

Andrey Lukanov spoke. He started with the main news item of the day—the agreements on trade and economic cooperation between the EC and Bulgaria—which were signed earlier today in Brussels.

Further on Andrey Lukanov spoke about the cardinal problems that must be resolved.

The meeting ended with a concert.

ASO Co-Chairman Rejects BCP Youth Group

AU0805154690 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 7 May 90 p 3

[Report on interview with Professor Dr. Ivan Nikolov, Alternative Socialist Association co-chairman, by Valentin Panayotov at the Sofia Press Club on 3 May: "A BSP (Bulgarian Socialist Party) Youth Organization Is Unnecessary"]

[Text] [Panayotov] At a briefing of the Alternative Socialist Association [ASO] held at the Sofia Press Club, Professor Dr. Ivan Nikolov, ASO co-chairman, together with members of the ASO Operational Council, expressed views on the present situation of the election campaign and on the ASO's role in the elections. Prof. Nikolov explained the ASO's decision to run on an independent election ticket. So far, 127 ASO clubs have been organized all over the country, and many of our supporters are members of basic party organizations. The ASO is concerned about the polarization of public life, about the actual lack of pluralism and prerequisites for it in our country. Bulgarian citizens are subject to an almost totalitarian system in being forced to choose between two political forces. The ASO thinks that it is too late for establishing a political center today (Prof. Nikolov used the concept "left-wing center"). This should by all means be accomplished following the elections, and the ASO shall be the promoter of such a center.

I asked Prof. Dr. Ivan Nikolov the two following questions:

What about the ASO's attitude to young people? What is happening to the party youth organization envisioned in the constituent documents of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP]?

[Nikolov] I think that unlike the BSP, the Union of Democratic Forces [UDF] greatly relies on the young people's support. The BSP should very thoroughly revise its policy in this respect. What is our own view on the subject? We think that a party youth organization in the context of a special, additional body, or of a cadre reserve for the party, is not required. Every young individual over 18 should be entitled to apply for membership in any party whatsoever. We are convinced that young people should have the opportunity to establish their free and independent organizations according to their political convictions and other interests. We think that young people who are willing to participate in political life should be directly involved in political activities, instead of being sponsored by an organization that is acting as mediator between them and the party.

[Panayotov] Can you describe your relations with the present party leadership? I am under the impression that the BSP Supreme Council chairman is somewhat irritated by the positions and existence of the the ASO faction?

[Nikolov] It is very difficult for me to give a detailed answer. I respect Aleksandur Lilov, Andrey Lukanov, and Petur Mladenov—they are people with whom I have worked in the past; they are old acquaintances. Nevertheless, this does not prevent me from defending my own point of view. It has not prevented me from doing so after 10 November 1989, (and even before 10 November, when I was expelled from the party). I have always clearly and openly stated my views and voiced my criticism, which I consider a matter of principle. We agree on some questions. We receive many promises from the BSP. We were promised for the sixth time that we would be supplied with paper for our newspaper, for example, but we have not received any so far. We were granted some other material resources that keep us going.

According to ASO-based information, the BSP has nominated Chudomir Aleksandrov as candidate for the election in the Stara Zagora area, while Pantely Pachov was nominated in Plovdiv. If this should be true, it makes any comment unnecessary. Despite the fact that the nominees on the ASO ticket have not yet been announced, let me mention a few names: Academician Kiril Vasilev, Ivan Konstantinov, Prof. Ivaylo Znepolski, Kalin Donkov....

Socialist Youth Union Goals Explained

AU0805155390 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 7 May 90 p 3

[Interview with Yuriy Borisov, chairman of the Socialist Youth Union National Council, by Venelina Gocheva; place and date not given: "Against the Allergy"]

[Text] [Gocheva] The Socialist Youth Union [SYU] became a collective member of the Bulgarian Democratic Youth [BDY] Organization. However, 72 days after the last Bulgarian Komsomol Congress and the first BDY Congress, Yuriy Borisov is convinced that the SYU platform, compared with the BDY platform, is more politically oriented and has more specific ideological stands. The SYU decided to accept this collective membership and to overcome certain artificial arguments that emerged between the SYU and BDY leaderships on a local scale. This is not the most important thing, however. There are simply no points of dispute between the two organizations, and joint work can only be to the advantage of both.

How are you planning to attract supporters from now on?

[Borisov] It is very difficult to involve young people in our work today because we are all suffering from the allergy against any form of organized activities. Some young people are coming to us attracted by the opportunity of truly participating in the country's political life. We are convinced that this is the most reliable method of defending young people's rights. Another group is interested in the SYU because of their wish to participate in a political youth organization that is BSP-oriented.

Representatives from 25 towns participated in our constituent congress. We already have established organizations in Vidin, Pleven, Kyustendil, Stara Zagora, Burgas, and others.

[Gocheva] We do not associate your name with the SYU National Council chairman but with that of a homeless youth who was the initiator of the "Home for Everyone" Movement. We received many letters addressed to you in which people confided their everyday troubles in you, but this will not be of great help for those who are still homeless.

[Borisov] Our roundtable talks sitting opposite Union of Democratic Forces [UDF] representatives have already opened in Sofia. Our representatives are participating in investigations conducted on a municipality level. The great problem is what further steps we should adopt once we detect any irregularities. We are just about to establish our own structures all over the country. We are preparing personal files on our supporters, but I think that our serious work should start only after the municipal elections.

[Gocheva] Do you intend to nominate your own candidates for the forthcoming Grand National Assembly elections?

[Borisov] We envision the nomination of four to five candidates for the time being, but we are still clarifying the issue. We nominated only a few candidates, considering that the Grand National Assembly is not a natural ground for youth organizations. Our chief ambitions concentrate upon the municipal elections and the regular National Assembly.

[Gocheva] We already know about your intention of supporting the radical BSP forces for the elections, but what will be your own "trump card" in attracting votes for the nominees of your own organization?

[Borisov] We are refraining from proposing platforms that are dealing with the future of the whole country. For the time being, we are working on our platform related to specific problems, such as the establishment and the functioning of a youth labor exchange that should help unemployed youths. We are interested in problems of youth criminality and drug addiction. We have no intention of influencing anyone; we are just trying to help.

Union of Kurdish Journalists Forms in Sofia

AU0805190490 Sofia BTA in English 1731 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Sofia, May 8 (BTA)—A Union of the Kurdish Journalists was founded here. Its objective is to unite professionally journalists working in the Kurdish publications, issued in various countries, in their struggle for democratic rights and freedoms of the Kurdish people. This is the first journalist union in the nearly 100-years-old history of the Kurdish press.

Lawsuit Against Ecologlasnost Planned

AU0805144990 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 3 May 90 p 1

[Lyubomir Rozenshtayn report: "Khidrostroy Is Filing Lawsuit Against Ecoglasnost"]

[Text] The Khidrostroy enterprise is filing a lawsuit against Ecoglasnost for organizing "human chains" that impeded the construction of the "Cherni Osum" water reservoir on 23 March 1990.

The inhabitants of Cherni Osum (who are all members of Ecoglasnost) and representatives of the Ecoglasnost Independent Association, Sofia branch, blocked the road to the building site of the reservoir with barbed wire, thus preventing the access of workers and equipment to the building site for more than 10 days.

This was their way of protesting against the further construction of the reservoir. It is possible to find other, less expensive and ecologically more appropriate, solutions for supplying the towns of Lovech and Pleven with drinking water, the Ecoglasnost experts claimed.

Ecoglasnost insisted that the work on the reservoir should be temporarily interrupted until the final decision of an independent commission in charge of examining the economic, ecological, and social aspects of the problem.

However, only the "human chains" forced the government to step in and finally accept this solution.

The commission has already been appointed. Nevertheless, Khidrostroy does not intend to withdraw the suit filed in the Civil Law Section of the Sofia City Court of Justice. The enterprise insists on being compensated for losses amounting to 11,538,000 leva resulting from the events of 23 March.

It would be interesting to learn why money is not being requested for the losses caused to the builder in the days following the "human chain" demonstrations. According to Khidrostroy, Ecoglasnost—Sofia; the Cherny Osum township; Ecoglasnost Committee Chairman Radnyu Minkov; and Mayor Dimitur Platnikov should be held collectively responsible for the sum being claimed.

According to Khidrostroy, Ecoglasnost is guilty of violating the law on meetings, rallies, and demonstrations; and the organizers in particular should be held responsible for "failing to ensure order on the roads, as well as traffic safety." Furthermore, the mayor is guilty of not preventing the rally despite the fact that data on "endangering public order" was available to him.

This is the legal foundation on which the case, expected to be examined by the Sofia Court of Justice on 6 June 1990, is based. We will keep you informed on the further developments of this case, which is unprecedented in our legal practice.

Havel, Others Congratulate Soviet Counterparts

LD0805124290 Prague CTK in English 1141 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Prague May 8 (CTK)— Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel has sent a congratulatory telegram to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on the occasion of the national day of the Soviet Union—the 45th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in World War II.

Vaclav Havel appreciated the share of the Soviet Union in the liberation of Czechoslovakia from Hitler fascism, and voiced the conviction that the two countries' relations will further develop on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

On the same occasion, Czechoslovak Premier Marian Calfa and Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier congratulated their Soviet counterparts, Nikolay Ryzhkov and Eduard Shevardnadze, respectively.

Havel, Dubcek, Others Honor World War II Dead

LD0805221590 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] On the eve of the 45th anniversary of the liberation, a wreath-laying ceremony took place today [8 May] in Olsany Cemetery by the memorial to victims of World War II.

Vaclav Havel, president of the Republic, laid a wreath by the memorial to fallen members of the British Commonwealth and by the memorial to Soviet soldiers at the central honorary burial ground of the Red Army.

A Federal Assembly delegation headed by Alexander Dubcek, a delegation of the federal government led by Valtr Komarek, and a delegation of the Czech National Council led by Jaroslav Safarik also paid homage to the memory of the liberators. Wreaths were also laid by Czech Premier Petr Pithart, a delegation of the Czechoslovak Army, and ambassadors of Canada, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, along with military and air attaches of these countries in Czechoslovakia.

Representatives of political parties, social organizations and movements, and citizens of Prague paid their respects to the memory of heros who were killed in May 1945 on barricades in Prague.

Czech Environment Minister on Soviet Troop Damage

LD0805135290 Prague CTK in English 1252 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Prague May 8 (CTK)—Czech Minister for the Environment Bedrich Moldan told journalists here today that the ecological situation at places left by the Soviet troops is incredibly bad. Forests are devastated and soil and underground waters are contaminated.

The Soviet troops that were stationed in the Czech Republic at about 150 places have already left 46. The deserted barracks and training sites are examined by Czechoslovak experts on environmental protection.

It is obvious that Soviet troops treat for instance oil products extremely irresponsibly and negligently. The storing of fuels does not correspond with the Czechoslovak norms and the Soviet troops do not take at all ecological security into consideration.

Waste dumps that have not been permitted by the Czechoslovak side contained unknown chemicals and are not safeguarded. At some places, the Soviet troops covered up the dumps, which means that Czecholsovak experts must now look for them, find out the extent of contamination and decontaminate them.

U.S. Arms Modernization Policy 'Absurd'

AU0705132690

[Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 5 May on page 4, under the headline "Not Modernizing Does Not Mean Disarming," carries a 350- word commentary by Jan Skoda on President Bush's decision not to continue with the planned modernization of the Lance missile. According to Skoda: "Its further modernization would, from the point of view of the changes to the political scene, be absurd."

The commentator continues: "However, G. Bush has not said very much about a change to U.S. and NATO nuclear strategy in a 'changed Europe.' In essence, the military budget for U.S. nuclear armament is not being reduced; nor has Bush cast much doubt on the fact that the Pentagon intends to replace Lance missiles with a new type of nuclear missile launched from aircraft; that is to say, not modernizing does not mean disarming immediately."

Pithart on Czech Relations With Poland

LD0805212890 Prague CTK in English 1702 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Prague May 8 (CTK)—To the United States, Czech Premier Petr Pithart was sent by the Czechoslovak Government but in Poland he represented the Czech Republic, it was stated at a press conference organized here today on relations with Poland.

"It is true that the Czech Republic does not have a foreign policy of its own but is interested in good relations with its neighbours and with important European regions," Petr Pithart said.

He added that the Poles are seriously affected by the closure of the frontier between Czechoslovakia and Poland. They remember that a similar measure was adopted in 1981 when a state of emergency was promulgated by the former Polish regime.

The Czech premier stressed his own project to change this situation that was not accepted by the Czechoslovak Federal Government. "The Czechs are still anxious about the Poles buying out goods in our shops", he pointed out.

Adding that it would be possible to take partial steps restoring the free movement of tourists in the border areas at weekends, permitting pilgrimages of Polish believers to Czechoslovakia, etc., Petr Pithart said that he is going to present such a project for consideration by the Czechoslovak Government soon.

Recalling the help of Polish Solidarity members to the Czechoslovak dissidents in the past the Czech premier stressed also the first successes of the Polish economic reform.

Asked whether also the Slovak Government assumes the same position as the Czech one Petr Pithart responded he is not sure because in Slovakia the problems are not the same as in the Czech lands. There are less border crossings with Poland there, Petr Pithart said.

Perez de Cuellar Arrives on 4-Day Visit

LD0505142190 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 5 May 90

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and his wife arrived by air today on a four-day official visit to the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic at the invitation of Jiri Dienstbier, federal deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs. The guest was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Jiri Dienstbier. The two officials then began talks in the Cernin Palace in Prague.

Havel Receives UN Secretary General

LD0705150290 Prague CTK in English 1232 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Prague May 7 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel today appreciated and supported the active role of the United Nations and of U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar personally in solving global problems of the present and democratization and humanization of international relations.

In connection with Czechoslovakia's foreign policy, Vaclav Havel emphasized that the international atmosphere cannot be improved at the cost of universal values and principles. Czechoslovakia will therefore support the protection of human rights in all regions and countries. It will put its activity in the United Nations on a new basis, submitting its own proposals and supporting generally acceptable realistic solutions without propagandistic approaches and ideological bias. This concerns for instance the need to revise the 1975 U.N. resolution which compared Zionism to racism.

President Vaclav Havel pointed out that the offer to base some of U.N. international organizations or their branches in the Prague and to organize here some of their special conferences, which he submitted to the U.N. secretary general in New York last February, lasts.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed support for Czechoslovakia's democratization process. He pointed to the positive impact of these changes and the whole process of democratic reforms on Central and Eastern Europe and to the newly establishing relations on the European Continent as well as the world over.

He paid extraordinary attention to the Czechoslovak proposal for further construction of the all-European security system and other new approaches to Czechoslovakia's foreign policy and its further activity in the United Nations.

As regards the fears of some of the developing countries that the integration processes in the European context might have a negative impact on material and financial assistance that was granted by the North to the South, Vaclav Havel stressed that the resulting effect can be quite the opposite as this assistance will no longer be part of geostrategic, often mainly military interests.

Czechoslovak president's Press Secretary Michael Zantovsky told CTK that the two representatives also discussed the situation in the Middle East and spoke of the possibilities of its solution, including Czechoslovakia's share in it.

Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed gratitude for Czechoslovakia's active role in the U.N. Peace-keeping Corps in Namibia and Central America. Vaclav Havel assured the guest that Czechoslovakia is willing to contribute in this way also to tackling other problems.

The Czechoslovak president and the U.N. secretary general also spoke of the possibilities of border cooperation between the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe and Czechoslovakia. Vaclav Havel also mentioned Czechoslovakia's proposal to hold this year's summit of the CSCE countries in Prague.

Dubcek Receives Perez de Cuellar

LD0705150590 Prague CTK in English 1230 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Prague May 7 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alexander Dubcek received U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar today for an exchange of views on the present international situation and mainly on the democratic process here and in other central and East European countries.

They agreed and stressed the positive influence of forming a new character of international relations and were both in favour of creating an international order that could not threaten or use force and be based on general moral and ethical principles, human values and respect the mutual interests of all nations i.e. in line with the principles and aims of the U.N. Charter.

Javier Perez de Cuellar greatly praised the personal courage and great contribution of Alexander Dubcek in the process of democratic changes here and the great share taken by the Federal Assembly and representative bodies in preparations for free elections. He took a lively interest in the practical experiences of the Czechoslovak Federation and the prospects for its development with which he was acquainted by Alexander Dubcek.

Dienstbier Discusses UN Ties

LD0505161690 Prague CTK in English 1421 GMT 5 May 90

[Text] Prague May 5 (CTK)—The growing importance of the United nations Organization in Czechoslovakia's foreign political strategy was stressed by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier when he received U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar here today.

The head of the global organization arrived here for a four-day official visit at the invitation of Jiri Dienstbier earlier today.

The Czechoslovak minister said his country is ready to take part in political solutions of the hotbeds of tension and crisis situations in the world and offers its territory for talks between the feuding parties, to participate in U.N.-sponsored peace operations, etc.

Jiri Dienstbier also pointed to the need to newly fill posts in the U.N. secretariat with Czechoslovak citizens, and said that some international U.N.-covnened conferences could be held in Prague.

The minister also acquainted the U.N. secretary-general with Czechoslovakia's proposal to create a European security system on a non-bloc basis and with Czechoslovakia's gradual incorporation in European integration.

The foreign minister said that Czechoslovakia wants to contribute to positive developments in the world through consistent democratization of Czechoslovak society, observance of international human rights norms, transition to the market economy, and full integration in the world economy.

Jiri Dienstbier appreciated Javier Perez de Cuellar's effort at peaceful settlement of conflicts in the world, and voiced Czechoslovakia's support for the United Nations Organization.

He informed the guest of Czechoslovakia's support for the effort to abrogate U.N. Resolution No. 3379 of 1975 which likens Zionism to racism.

Javier Perez de Cuellar appreciated Czechoslovakia's contribution to improving the situation in Europe and the world, and promised to consider the Czechoslovak offer to host various U.N. deliberations in Prague.

Komarek Hosts Luncheon

LD0705180790 Prague CTK in English 1517 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Prague May 7 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Valtr Komarek gave here a ceremonial lunch today to honour visiting U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and his wife.

The lunch was attended by representatives of the country's political and public life.

Valtr Komarek appreciated the work of Javier Perez de Cuellar in the U.N. and especially his untiring effort at the development of peaceful cooperation and understanding among nations.

Javier Perez de Cuellar praised Czechoslovakia's role in the strengthening of European security.

Visit to Slovak Republic

LD0705204290 Prague CTK in English 1936 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Bratislava May 7 (CTK)—U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and his wife, currently on a four-day visit to Czechoslovakia, arrived here today.

The U.N. secretary-general was received at Bratislava castle by chairman of the Slovak National Council Rudolf Schuster and Slovak Premier Milan Cic.

Rudolf Schuster appreciated the great role of the United Nations and its secretary-general personally in the settlement of regional conflicts in the world and in demilitarization, democratization and humanization of the present international ties. He stressed that the Slovak Republic would like to contribute to this process and that Czechoslovakia's integration into Europe and the whole world creates good prerequisites for this.

The U.N. secretary-general expressed the hope that Czechoslovakia's example of heading for democracy will be followed by other countries and said that his visit does not only manifest friendship but also encourages the Czechoslovak people to take other steps on this path.

Javier Perez de Cuellar continues his visit tomorrow.

News Conference; Departure

LD0805200790 Prague CTK in English 1528 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Bratislava, May 8 (CTK)—The need to translate the idea of international cooperation into reality was stressed by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar at Komensky University here today.

The head of the supreme world organization spoke at the university on the last day of his four-day official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier.

In his speech he also dealt with global problems of humankind which cannot be solved by individual countries working alone, i.e. ecological problems, poverty and drug spreading.

Javier Perez de Cuellar was presented with the great gold medal awarded to him in appreciation of his contribution to asserting the noble U.N. principles in peaceful coexistence and bringing nations close to one another.

Asked at a press conference in conclusion of his stay in Czechoslovakia what changes he can see in the country in comparison with his previous visit six years ago, Javier Perez de Cuellar said he sees the biggest change in the government which is leading the people to free elections (June 8-9).

He said that Czechoslovakia is part of the world, of Europe which will play in the future a much more important role in international developments.

Javier Perez de Cuellar said he would like Czechoslovakia to become the venue of various U.N.-sponsored international conferences and meetings since it can be trusted and since it is situated in the center of Europe.

In connection with his coming visit to Albania, the U.N. secretary-general voiced the hope that Albania will head towards democracy as soon as possible and that his journey will help Albania open itself to the world.

The U.N. secretary-general said the U.N. as well as himself welcome the U.S.-Soviet dialogue but rejected the trend to think that all problems of the world must be solved by these two military powers.

He added he used the term military powers since in his view, the U.N. having 160 members it must see to ensuring peace and security for them. The idea must not be accepted that two powers, however important they may for creating a good atmosphere for solving international issues, will decide the future of all countries in the world. The influence of the two countries has its limits, Javier Perez de Cuellar said. In reply to a question concerning unification of Germany, the U.N. secretary-general said it is an internal question of the two German republics, not a problem to be solved by the United Nations. He voiced the hope that the unification will also contribute to the unification of all Europe.

On contribution of the United Nations to the solution of the Cyprus issue, Javier Perez de Cuellar said that this is one of the oldest problems facing the United Nations.

Currently, the idea to follow the good example of Czechoslovakia as regards coexistence of two nations—The Czechs and the Slovaks—in two republics is being asserted. Javier Perez de Cuellar said.

In the afternoon, the U.N. secretary-general and his wife left for Hungary, another leg on his European Journey.

Finance Minister Klaus To Abolish Price Control

LD0905112290 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0800 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Switzerland—Czechoslovak Minister of Finance Vaclav Klaus said Czechoslovakia plans to abolish price control as early as this year and wishes to grant its citizens guarantees for privatizing enterprises. He noted at a seminar in Switzerland that this step will make it possible to change the centrally planned social system into a democratic society with a market economy. Vaclav Klaus emphasized the need for a thorough economic transition toward a free market and said the only way out is rapid liberalization of prices.

Interior Minister Sacher Responds to Critics

LD0805225590 Prague CTK in English 1839 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Prague May 8 (CTK)—The insufficient and slow purification of the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior was criticized by chairman of the parliamentary defence and security committee Ladislav Lis at the session of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly which continued here Tuesday.

Referring to the written answer of Czechoslovak Interior Minister Richard Sacher on the questions of April 19, Ladislav Lis said that old structures surrounding Minister Sacher remain practically unchanged. He also criticized screening of Federal Assembly deputies which has been launched on the interior minister's verbal order.

Ladislav Lis recommended the parliament to establish a parliamentary commission to deal with the situation in the security forces and help create their new structure contributing to democratization of the political development in the country. He suggested dissolution of the secret police and dismissal of its members, not only putting them into "reserves". A recruiting campaign should be launched afterwards. The Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Democracy should be taken out of the sphere of activity of the Ministry of the Interior and subordinated to constitutional control, Ladislav Lis said.

The Interior Ministry's activities should focus on the formation of a new police corps, he added. The special parliamentary commission should decide what to do with the information gained by screening of parliamentary deputies and the registered candidates running for the upcoming elections.

Responding to some Ladislav Lis' objections Czechoslovak Minister of the Interior Richard Sacher said that bugging equipment could be removed only after finding out who is willing and able to say where it is installed. "First we have made a list concerning the embassies and another one concerning citizens is being finished these days, i.e. they may be told they have a bugging equipment in their flat, which is most probably not working any more, and may be removed.

Owing to the liquidation of certain documents containing lists of places where bugging has been planted, investigation of persons responsible for the liquidation has started today, Minister Sacher said [no closing quotation marks as received].

If the defence and security committees are interested in the treaty between the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior and the Soviet secret police KGB, it is at their disposal as it is not secret and may be published any time, Richard Sacher said.

He stressed he did not influence the investigation of screening commissions and rejected the opinion that secret police members are working in the department of internal organization administration.

Screening has been launched on the basis of a verbal order. No one is justified to provide information about its results to civilians, the minister pointed out. He advocated himself saying that it is not him to be blamed for irresponsible dealing with top secret documents, but members of a special commission who dispatched the materials to persons who are beyond the framework of the ministry.

Further on Sacher Response

LD0905013490 Prague CTK in English 2122 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Prague May 8 (CTK)—"It is regrettable that the interpellation of Deputy Ladislav Lis lodged on April 19, 1990, has, due to the way it was presented, cast doubts on the democratic development in Czechoslovakia and could thus threaten foreign partners' image of the stability of the political development in the country". Czechoslovak Minister of Interior Richrd Sacher said in his written answer to the interpellation. "Deputy Ladislav Lis came to the conclusion in his address at the 27th joint parliamentary session on April 19, 1990, that I should resign from my ministerial post", Richard Sacher said, because of the following four reasons:

"I have not done anything or almost anything for the purification of the security forces within the four months in office.

The former nomenclature still retains its key position close to the minister.

Screening of chief functionaries and members of the former secret police continues at a snail's pace.

Legal steps have not been taken against any member of the former secret police on my initiative.

I am telling half-truths, e.g. in case of screening, and the situation in the Interior Ministry is complicated by conceptional disputes between the minister and his deputies. [no closing quotation marks as received]

"I state with regret that Deputy Ladislav Lis gathered some information from unreliable sources. The interpellation has become an object of various political speculations and some papers published verbal attacks on both the ministry and me. Many facts stated by Mr. Lis have not been proved true. On the contrary, I have disproved them in the documents submitted to the parliament", Richard Sacher said.

"The Ministry of the Interior cannot be built in harmony with the ideas of the people, and hand in hand with the people who participated in the formation of the totalitarian system in the 1950's.

I fully support the parliamentary control of the Ministry of the Interior, but it should be an actual parliamentary control, not a control carried out by individuals or political groupings", the minister pointed out.

Deputies Discuss Interior Ministry at Assembly

LD0805210590 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] [Announcer] First of all, we shall go over to the Federal Assembly building in Prague, where the 28th joint meeting of the two chambers continues. Jan Smihula, our parliamentary correspondent, covers the proceedings:

[Smihula, in Slovak] As we already reported, the agenda of the afternoon session of the joint meeting includes deputies' questions and replies by federal government members. This point on the agenda so far has been revolving around the question from Deputy Ladislav Lis, the chairman of the Defense and Security Committee of the Chamber of Nations, addressed to Federal Interior Minister Richard Sacher. In this context I would like to emphasize the fact that Minister Sacher and Deputy Lis both wanted this section to be made public. They jointly voiced the view that they have nothing to conceal or to keep secret. Unlike before, the debate on this part of the questions was also made public. It is precisely this that I would like to dwell on for a while. Twelve deputies have so far spoken. A glance into the hall tells me that Deputy Jiri Pospisil now has the floor. The first person to speak in the discussion was Peter Orban, member of the Defense and Security Committee headed by Ladislav Lis. He emphasized that the committee has directed its work more and more at the Interior Ministry, and his impression is that Minister Sacher is not at all competent to lead this sector. The committee kept reproaching him and recommended certain matters to him and kept dictating its requirements. Deputy Milan Andrysek, who is also a member of the Defense and Security Committee, said that not all is well in the Federal Interior Ministry, and, at the same time, he emphasized the need to improve mutual cooperation with the aim of removing the attempt to disinform each other.

The speech by Deputy Vitezslava Kluzova has been unanimously denounced by the deputies. It was not a

matter of her attempt to express a view on a discussed issue, but she unequivocally formulated it as a preelection speech. I believe that the deputies should be unanimously praised for their spontaneous disagreement. Deputy Zdenek Jicinsky spoke strongly against electioneering and noted that the discussion of this issue by the parliament is proof of the fact that it is aware of its role and position in society. This thought was further developed by Deputy Petr Kucera, who said that the parliament proves in this way that it is a critical overseer of the Executive Branch of power, which is also one of its functions.

So this was a topical report from the afternoon deliberation of the fifth day of the joint meeting of the two Federal Assembly chambers.

Deputy Demands Security Service Changes

LD0805210990 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 May 90

[Report by unidentified correspondent from the Federal Assembly in Prague; date not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Deputy [Ladislav] Lis said that he was not completely satisfied with the interior minister's explanation, in particular with regard to personnel changes at the ministry. He said he submitted questions to which he has not yet received an answer. In conclusion, he proposed setting up a parliamentary commission to purge the National Security Corps, to dismiss effective immediately all State Security members and to remove the Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Democracy [urad pro ochranu ustavy a demokracie] from the Federal Ministry of the Interior. He emphasized at the same time that he had not demanded and he is not demanding that the parliament should vote on confidence or no confidence in Minister Sacher.

Richard Sacher's reply to the deputies was considerably shorter, businesslike, and was supplemented by written materials that provided evidence. In the course of a long debate, the deputies took alternately the side of Deputy Lis and Minister Sacher; some thought that both of them were right. [passage omitted]

Dubek Assesses Federal Assembly's Work

LD0805140390 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 8 May 90

[Roman Zamboch report from the Federal Assembly in Prague; date not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Allow me to introduce my report by quoting from the speech made to the parliament a short while ago by Federal Assembly Chairman Alexander Dubcek, in which he assessed the work of the Federal Assembly in 1990. He said: Our task was to lay the foundations for a new parliamentary democracy, the guarantees of political plurality, rights and freedoms of citizens, and in this we have succeeded.

In the opening part of his speech, Alexander Dubcek characterized the milestones in the development of our state since 17 November and dealt with the legislative contribution made by the parliament to the rebirth of our society. The Federal Assembly adopted during that period a number of political laws which, in his words, have confirmed the irreversibility of the course on which we embarked in November last year. He characterized the economic laws passed as the necessary prerequisites for the transition to market mechanisms and entry into the world economic system to enable us to acquit ourselves in economic competition and avoid social upheavals.

He also gave certain figures. More than 60 new laws have been passed. Past parliaments had passed only two-thirds of this figure during the whole four-year period in office, and I am not even making a comparison of the legislative work from the viewpoint of the importance of the new laws.

In his assessment of the parliament, Alexander Dubcek did not even eschew criticism. He pointed out above all that although deputies did not frequently manage to provide well-founded opposing viewpoints on the draft bills, they were sometimes debating too much, and he also spoke in favor of even closer cooperation with the government. [passage omitted]

Rehabilitation Law Being Prepared

AU0805203690 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 2 May 90 p 2

[Unattributed report: "On the Threshold of Rehabilitation"]

[Text] The law on judicial rehabilitation, which will come into effect on 1 July 1990, will make possible the rehabilitation of persons sentenced in unlawful lawsuits during the 1948-1989 period. A large majority will be rehabilitated directly by the law, that is, by issuing a court order on rehabilitation without renewing the legal process.

At yesterday's news conference, Dagmar Buresova, Czech Republic minister of justice, gave some specifics on the group, which will be rehabilitated by a direct court order, that is, the group of so- called political criminal acts. Those concerned should present their claims to the courts after 1 July 1990, that is, after the law comes into effect. Material compensation is also being considered, specifically for the loss of wages, the legal costs of defense, and compensation for money paid in fines, etc. These claims may be made after the court order on rehabilitation is declared.

Today it is very difficult to estimate the number of persons to whom the rehabilitation will apply, but there are certainly tens of thousands of them. Many of them are not alive any more, yet rehabilitation claims may be presented by their legal heirs—for instance, children. It

is equally difficult to figure the costs needed for compensation of wrongdoings. It was said that compensation not exceeding 30,000 korunas will be paid in cash. State financial obligations payable in 10 years are also anticipated. It is expected that problems will arise in the case of confiscated real estate and other property, whose owners very often became party functionaries. Such cases will have to be regulated by another law.

Government Takes Another Step Toward Elections

AU0905085790 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 2 May 90 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Electoral Districts"]

[Text] The CSFR Government Coordinating Committee held a session for the third time in Prague yesterday [1 May]. The session dealt with the elections to legislative organs and was chaired by Ivan Prusa, first deputy federal interior minister. Based on information provided by the republic's ministers Antonin Hrazdira and Vladimir Meciar, 5,746 electoral districts have been established in Slovakia and 14,843 electoral districts have been established in the Czech Republic. These figures may not be final since changes may be made until 9 May. It was stated that lists of voters had been prepared in all electoral districts and that conditions for issuing polling cards and voters cards have been met. The problem of ensuring the voting rights of citizens in hospitals and in social-care facilities was also discussed. Again, the operative functionality of computer technology and vote-counting units have been verified in order to ensure flawless and timely data processing.

CTK Previews Preelection Campaigning

LD0805114990 Prague CTK in English 1020 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Prague May 8 (CTK)—Although the pre-election campaign has been going on in Czechoslovakia for the second week, the legislative bodies to which deputies will be elected in the June 8-9 elections are still in session.

It was one of the prerequisites for these free elections which Czechoslovakia experienced for the last time in 1946 that the Federal Assembly, the supreme constitutional body, and the Czech and the Slovak national council, the two republics' legislative bodies, be dissolved yet before the start of the pre-election campaign.

This demand occurred in the process of democratizating of society triggered by the peaceful revolutionary events of November 1989. The new law on political parties, approved by the parliament last January after 40 years of absolute power of the Communist Party, has unprecedentedly opened up the political scene in the country. By April 1990, 64 political movements and parties applied to register for the elections. Finally, on April 19, the central election commission made known a list of candidates with 23 parties and movements which had collected at least 10,000 signatures each supporting their candidature. Each of the 23 candidates has its number. With regard to the fact that coalitions are also registered in this way there are altogether 43 parties and civic associations in the whole of Czechoslovakia standing for the elections.

The representative bodies were elected in the last general elections in summer 1986. But at that time there was one candidate for a seat in the Federal Assembly and in the Czech and the Slovak national councils. Based on new legal provisions the structure of these bodies was changed last December and January in harmony with the present political situation. About one third of the deputies in these bodies—mainly communists—resigned. They were replaced by candidates of the Civic Forum for Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia and of the Public against Violence for Slovakia— the two decisive political movements which incited the November peaceful revolution and led the path towards democracy and pluralism in Czechoslovakia.

The exraordinary deputy marathon was called forth by the fact that Czechoslovakia must in time leave out provisions preventing its admission to the Council of Europe from its penal and economic laws valid so far and amend them. Czechoslovak parliamentary system underwent a hard test in the past months. The test was a necessary prerequisite for President Havel's speech to be delivered at the seat of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg this week.

Slovak National Party Broadcasts Program

LD0805183790

[Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Slovak at 0815 GMT on 8 May carries a 6-minute broadcast on behalf of the Slovak National Party. The election broadcast opens with the patriotic Slovak hymn Wake Up Slovaks! [Hej Slovaci], which is a signature tune for the election broadcasts by the Slovak National Party. An unidentified male speaker says, in Slovak: "Since the establishment of the party, we have been following and defending the Slovak national interest. All our previous conduct, actions, and requirements were aimed at the Slovak national question, for in it we can see the basis for tackling political, economic, cultural, and social problems. From both historical and present experience, we know that, for example, the social issues of the working people, farmers, intellingentsia, and small businessmen cannot be tackled without solving the national question. The social question of Slovaks and lasting economic prosperity in Slovakia can and must be solved only by an independent economy with its own national market. No other example or application of this exists in the world.

"In the worldwide and European-wide context of the present social and economic development, the national concept must be perceived as an ability to respond to internal requirements and external incentives, which are

determined by the internal, long-term development of a particular nation. This is why we intend to secure such a development of national self-determination for the Slovaks, which would evolve organically and would acquire a quality corresponding to historical bequests and present needs. The process of alienation of the Slovak nation from its nationhood had been going on for many years, and not only within the framework of Czechoslovakia, but even in its own land. This affected in a profound way not only the economic and social development of Slovakia, but mainly the consciousness of Slovaks. The Slovaks, just as any other nation, will be able to enter the pan-European integration process only on the basis of their own identity.

"The integration process is acquiring intensity and we, the Slovaks, do not so far possess a position of our own, which would make us equal partners. Our information with regard to this problem is not primary, but it rouses indignation and a lack of understanding in those who do not have the fate of Slovaks close to their heart. But we only want what belongs to us. It is the supreme right of each nation to look after the conditions of its own existence. We want to help the Slovak society to gain an objective and rational weltanschauung, to see what is happening around it and to be able to portray itself in this world. The internalization of the past was made an antithesis of national self-determination. However, we know that only a person who is a true patriot is able to understand a patriotic feeling of another member of a nation, which is a key to mutual understanding and coexistence. This is why the Slovak National Party efforts aimed at economically independent Slovakia represent a profound, patriotic demonstration and the interest in which we can see the solution of economic and social problems of all strata of the nation.

"Esteemed listeners, the Slovak National Party seeks your support and enters the elections under No. 16," concludes the speaker. This is followed by the second part of the opening hymn Wake Up Slovaks!

Slovak Christian Democratic Movement Program Aired

LD0805191690

[Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Slovak at 0922 GMT on 8 May carries a 5-minute broadcast on behalf of the Christian Democratic Movement in Slovakia. Dr. Jan Carnogursky, deputy federal premier and chairman of the Christian Democratic Movement in Slovakia, says that his movement already has half a million members. The election number of the movement is 17, he says, and continues: "As we have already been interested in the position of Slovakia for a long time, we do not need and do not want to compete in radicalism in applying Slovak demands. We promote the idea that Slovak authorities should be able to decide freely which rights they want to keep entirely in their own hands, and which they want to delegate to federal bodies. At the same time, we protect and promote the Slovak interests in such a way as not to violate the friendship between Czechs and Slovaks.

"In the Czech Republic we have formed a coalition with the People's Party and the Christian Democratic Party, and this coalition is becoming the strongest political grouping in the Czech Republic. In the Slovak Republic, however, we are going to the elections on our own."

Carnogursky goes on to say that the movement sees itself as right of center, emphasizing individual freedoms, such as freedom of private enterprise and the freedom of individuals. It considers left-wing movements useful for society in that they counterbalance the more right-wing forces in society and consequently are a guarantee that excessive emphasis on individual freedom and freedom of private enterprise does not take place at the expense of weaker individuals, he says.

Czechoslovak Social Democracy Outlines Platform

LD0805200890

[Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1415 GMT on 8 May carries a 15-minute broadcast on behalf of the Czechoslovak Social Democracy. An unidentified announcer says that the Czechoslovak Social Democracy is a party of the left center, open to all citizens regardless of nationality, religion, origin, profession, or social status. It is one of the oldest parties in our country associated with Socialist International, he says. He goes on to say that the Social Democracy has not compromised itself by cooperating with the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ) during the totalitarian regime's period: "We reject all that that is communist, that dictates to our members: class struggle and dictatorship toward society." One of the opening slogans of this broadcast is: With Social Democracy to a united Europe! The announcer follows this with an invitation to celebrations: Social Democracy to Mothers, which will take place on 12 and 13 May in Prague, listing some of the attractions offered there for women and their children.

The rest of the broadcast is devoted to an introduction of some of the candidates that the Social Democracy is putting forward for the election: Lubomir Smutek speaks first. He is a candidate for the Czech National Council. He speaks about problems of the working class, recalling past lies of the CPCZ toward the working class. Dr. Jarosek is a candidate to the Czech National Council, and he speaks about ecology, noting some of the environmentally related illnesses and stressing that the Social Democracy's aim is to improve "social and health care for the population." Jana Seifertova, a candidate to the People's Chamber of the Federal Assembly, is the last to speak. She outlines her views of women's position in the society.

Civic Forum Components Aims Defined

LD0905075490

[Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 2012 GMT on 8 May carries a 12-minute "election broadcast of Civic Forum" to introduce representatives of seven political parties and movements united in the Forum. The broadcast gives the following details of these parties:

The Republican Party—a different party from the Republican Union that contests the election as a part of the free block, and also different from the Association for Republic, the Republican Party of Czechoslovakia. The Republican Party has united with the Civic Forum and is open to all citizens regardless of age or religious belief. It is based on lasting human qualities such as morality, character, rationality, moderation, toleration, and balance. It propagates the idea of national awareness and patriotism.

The Civic Democratic Alliance is a party belonging to the democratic right wing and is for a return to the traditional concepts of European civilization, such as a legal state, where the state is not permitted to do anything apart from things it is explicitly allowed to do and where citizens can do everything with the exception of things explicitly not permitted; and it stands for parliamentary democracy, market economy. These are also the aims of the Civic Forum and therefore this party joined Civic Forum.

The Club of Committed Nonparty Members [Klub Angazovanych Nestraniku], the revived 1968 alternative organization, perceives its historical connection with Charter 77 and consequently regards itself as a part of the Civic Forum.

Club "Revival" [Club Obrodal], another 1968 force, was a member of Civic Forum from the beginning and wants to stay with the forum after the elections.

The Left Alternative [Leva Alternativa] joined the Civic Forum because it favors its ideals of democracy and self-management.

Romany Civic Initiative [Romska Obcanska Initiativa] has been with Civic Forum from November 1989.

Czechoslovak Democratic Initiative is also a founding member of Civic Forum and shares with it the idea of pluralist democratic system.

Czech Council Measures To Protect Minorities

LD0805212190 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] The members of the Standing Commission of the Czech National Council for the legal protection of citizens in Prague today discussed a petition from citizens of the North Bohemian region in which they expressed their uneasiness about the fascist, violent actions of some groups of people against Romanies and other minorities. The petition requests that the members of the commission use their influence to rectify the situation and bring peace to the region.

The commission said in a standpoint adopted at its working session that the public security forces' actions taken to protect public order are currently insufficient. It asked the federal minister of interior, Richard Sacher, and his deputy, Jan Ruml, to transfer some members of the ministry under the jurisdiction of the Czech Ministry of Interior in order to make them reinforce the Czech Public Security corps and consequently secure the protection of the citizens, their property, and health.

400 km Military Barriers Removed Along Borders

AU0905112490 Prague PRACE in Czech 8 May 90 p 1

[CTK report: "A Border or a Colonnade?"]

[Text] Prague—A total of 615 trespassers have been apprehended at the CSFR state borders in the period from 1 January to 31 March 1990. The military barriers on the state borders have been removed along 400 km of the border.

TU Confederation Not To Join WFTU

LD0805213190 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] The Czechoslovak Confederation of Trade Unions is not and will not be a member of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which it regards as discredited. In its present independent form it is interested in becoming a member of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The objective in establishing contacts with advanced countries is first and foremost the gaining of experience and the followup training of personnel. As was said at today's news conference, the trade unions are so far unable to conduct collective bargaining. It is necessary to build a tripartite system or mutual relationship between the unions of employees, employers, and the government.

VEREJNOST To Become Daily 15 May

AU0905094990

[Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 3 May on page 3 carries a 150-word "fm"-signed report on a news conference held at the head office of the Public Against Violence movement in Bratislava on 2 May. The report mentions that it was announced at the news conference "that the periodical VEREJNOST [organ of the Public Against Violence movement, currently published twice a week] will be published as a daily as of 15 May. Jozef Ruttkay will be its chief editor."

GERMAN REUNIFICATION

Notice to Readers: *Reportage on German reunification may also be found in the Federal Republic of Germany section of the West Europe DAILY REPORT and pertinent sections of the East Europe JPRS Report. Third country comment is published as available in the appropriate DAILY REPORT or JPRS publication.*

De Maiziere on Two-Plus-Four Talks, Elections

AU0805143490 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 8 May 90 p 4

[Interview with Premier Lothar de Maiziere by Detlev Ahlers; place and date not given: "The Soviet Position Is Characterized by Realism"]

[Text] [Ahlers] Did the Soviet position at the two-plus-four talks—not to impede German unity at the domestic policy level while maintaining control over foreign policy aspects—come as a surprise for you?

[De Maiziere] This position was already discernible during my visit to Moscow. I pointed out there that the constitutional path toward unity is an internal aspect. In this connection, the extent to which the property rights of the Soviet Union will be protected will be important, but this cannot be the only yardstick in assessing the constitutionality of the path. I believe that the position of the Soviet Union is clearly characterized by realism when it states: This is a process that we cannot stop, and if we tried to slow down its speed, we would be faced with opposition in the West, all the more so because the EC has also clearly advocated German unity. However, there is no doubt that the security structures will be the decisive issue. Questions will arise in this connection. Border issues will pose no major problem.

[Ahlers] There will be certain restrictions on the sovereignty of a united Germany because of a war that was waged 50 years ago. Will these restrictions remain valid for all time?

[De Maiziere] We will see what international regulations will be found in this connection, what time limit will be set for the presence of foreign troops, and similar aspects. There is no doubt that there will be certain restrictions on the sovereignty of Germany for a certain period, but in view of the extent of German guilt, I would not overemphasize this point.

[Ahlers] You are speaking of a certain period. Will this period be defined at the two-plus-four talks?

[De Maiziere] We will see how large our leeway in the talks will be. In any case, we will not allow this issue to hinder German unity. Unity must be achieved to satisfy the wishes of the people. I think the timing will be determined by an overall goal; that is, by an all-European security system.

[Ahlers] Did the GDR delegation get the impression in Bonn that the other victorious powers would not really mind restrictions on the sovereignty of a united Germany?

[De Maiziere] I did not get that impression.

[Ahlers] What surprised you most about the local elections?

[De Maiziere] First, I was surprised that the downward trend of the Party of Democratic Socialism continued, contrary to its own expectations. Second, that the peasants voted in such large numbers for the Peasants Party and Peasants Association. This is partly due to a lack of planning by the former government, particularly concerning agricultural products. The peasants are faced with overproduction, and they do not know what to do with their products. We must quickly ensure the sale of the products. There is a discrepancy: The products are there, but they are not available in the shops. I have the impression that the retail trade enterprises are trying to clear their storage rooms in preparation for the time after 2 July. We will have to develop a system of how we can levy excise duties on imported goods.

[Ahlers] Are the local parliaments that were elected the day before yesterday [6 May] vested with the necessary legal powers to enable them to start work?

[De Maiziere] On Monday [7 May] the Council of Ministers adopted the draft of a constitution regulating local matters. It will be passed on to the People's Chamber and will hopefully be read for the first time on Thursday [10 May]. We will see to it that the draft is not delayed by various committees, so that the local authorities will soon know within what framework they can work.

[Ahlers] Your strongest coalition partner, the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], has allegedly submitted a separate draft of the State Treaty to the Council of Ministers, which is largely based on the coalition agreements. Does this create problems for you?

[De Maiziere] I think that the talks that have been conducted so far have also been based on the coalition agreements. The SPD proposal is not a complete draft, but only a supplement to the documents used in the talks, which has immediately been taken into consideration. Thus, I do not really understand the current excitement. I think that in part it was also an attempt by the SPD to attract attention before the local elections.

[Ahlers] The crucial point is whether foreigners or West Germans will be allowed to purchase land in the present-day GDR, or whether they will only be granted hereditary tenancy.

[De Maiziere] The coalition agreement points out that before granting a hereditary building right, the authorities must invite tenders to find out whether GDR citizens are interested in buying a certain plot of land. If a hereditary building right is granted, it includes the right

of preemption entered in the land register. I think further talks will be held on this issue. I think that our coalition partner is basically right, but we might have to find a different solution for small- and medium-sized enterprises. It may be important for them to buy land to have securities in case they need loans.

De Maiziere Discusses State Treaty With SPD

LD0805224690 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 8 May 90

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN)—Premier Lothar de Maiziere met on Tuesday evening [8 May] in Berlin with the SPD [Social Democratic Party] parliamentary group. As is being said in SPD circles, the differing views on the draft of the State Treaty would be discussed thereby. [passage omitted on background]

"We have been able to dismantle a series of misunderstandings," said Premier de Maiziere after three hours of meeting with the SPD parliamentary group on Tuesday evening in Berlin. As the premier stressed, three complexes had been dealt with. The present state of negotiations on the State Treaty, certain procedures in the coalition, and questions connected with the change to the Constitution had been discussed.

"We had to reach the conclusion that many things connected with the State Treaty are simply rumors and do not correspond with the state of the negotiations." Whoever seized on rumors and traded in on them was not well advised, De Maiziere said.

SPD Parliamentary Group Chairman Richard Schroeder assessed the premier's appearance before the body as a good symbol and a sensible, if unusual, step.

Gysi on PDS' Position on State Treaty

AU0805195190 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 May 90 p 2

[Interview with Gregor Gysi, chairman of the Party of Democratic Socialism, by unidentified NEUES DEUTSCHLAND reporter; place and date not given: "State Treaty Practically Abolishes the Constitution"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND] A banner of the Party of Democratic Socialism [PDS] says: "To err is human, so is to correct." What does this mean?

[Gysi] The majority of relations in the People's Chamber clearly harbor the danger of high-handedness on the part of the government, as can already be seen. It negotiates the State Treaty with the FRG without including the GDR's freely elected parliament; it does not even consider it necessary to inform me, chairman of the strongest opposition party. It openly states that it will announce parts of the State Treaty before 6 May and other parts after 6 May. I think that it is inadmissible to influence the voters by publishing the advantages of this treaty before and the disadvantages only after the elections. These disadvantages include the fact that the GDR citizens have to expect a considerable increase in their contributions to pension, health, and unemployment insurance. In addition, rising prices and a reduction in subsidies will lead to the same gross income amounting to lower real income.

The State Treaty constitutes a decisive setting of switches for the fate of our entire country. It abolishes the GDR Constitution, in particular, which I consider illegal, particularly since at the same time, the government majority prevents the discussion of the new draft constitution in the People's Chamber. This shows how little the understanding of democracy is developed. Therefore, we support the initiative of the Alliance '90 and of the Greens Party for a public discussion and referendum on the draft. In any case, the State Treaty must be democratically and publicly discussed by the citizens and parliaments of both German states.

[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND] Under these circumstances, is it not understandable that some citizens say: The government in Berlin determines the policy. What is the use of the PDS sitting in the Town Hall? After all, it has to do what is decided in Berlin?

[Gysi] I can only repeat what I have said very often: Because we have a motley black government, it is doubly worth struggling for red and red-multicolored town halls. The more there are in the country, the less the government will be able to ignore them. In the future, the local parliaments and the local councils will have far more independence. We want them to get as many powers as possible, and we want to give the state only as much power as is necessary. It will be very decisive how and with which direction laws and decrees will be put into practice in the kreises, towns, and villages.

A law must set down on which financial means will go to the communities in the future. The local parliaments are to decide independently what is going to be done with this money. The same applies to whether or not apartments are distributed in line with social aspects, to whether or not they are sold to their current users, and to further developing social institutions, such as nurseries, kindergartens, hospitals, and health centers. In the end, all this will depend on who is elected to the local people's representative bodies, who will be working in the councils, and which party the mayor will belong to.

By the way, a PDS mayor or a mayor of another opposition party is much more independent and free toward the government than, for instance, a mayor of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany [CDU], who has to be loyal to the CDU Government. [passage omitted]

Replacement of Lance Missiles in FRG Criticized

AU0805194590 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 May 90 p 2

[Gerd Prokot commentary: "Bush's Offer"]

[Text] Only a year ago, the U.S. Administration flatly turned down FRG Foreign Minister Genscher's attempt to win support for abstaining from the modernization of the Lance nuclear missiles, which constitute a suicidal threat to the FRG. The Bush administration also rejected the Soviet desire to include missiles with a range of under 500 km in the Vienna conventional disarmament talks. After scrapping intermediate and longer-range missiles, Washington was not interested in a third zero option. Yet things changed on Thursday [3 May], when Bush announced the elimination of the short-range missiles stationed in Europe—however, without setting a date for it.

Yet this constitutes by no means a unilateral disarmament move on the part of the United States. The Pentagon only abstains from modernizing weapons for which there is no more room in Europe anyway, as U.S. defense experts found in a recent study. In addition, if the United States wants to preserve its influence in Europe, it must react to changes that are taking place on the continent and within the alliance itself. Obviously, Bush does not consider the withdrawal of aging short-range missiles as too high a price for Soviet approval of the NATO membership of a united Germany.

It seems easy to take this step, particularly since a new weapons generation is already advancing. According to informed circles, the United States plans to station modern air-to-ground missiles that can reach targets in the European part of the USSR. A first step envisages the acquisition of 450 units of these so-called standoff weapons of the SRAM-T type. These weapons are to be stationed once again primarily in the FRG. The devil Lance is to be cast out in exchange for the beelzebub SRAM-T. It would mean a new round of rearmament instead of a third zero option.

Military Counterespionage Unit To Be Trained

LD0805174690 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1657 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Moscow (ADN reporter)—Like all Armies, the NVA [National People's Army] will also ensure that no espionage is conducted against military secrets. Disarmament and Defense Minister Rainer Eppelmann and head of the NVA, Admiral Theodor Hoffmann, stressed this to ADN in Moscow. They were thus rejecting accusations by Western newspapers in connection with the establishment of a military counterespionage service in the NVA. According to Minister Eppelmann, it should be noted that the GDR has an Army that will exist for several years yet, according to the present state of affairs. "Military counterespionage means that there is an organization which works in one's own country, in the GDR." It should be said quite clearly that it is not a matter of military espionage.

As the minister said, 25 "hand-picked" employees, against whom there are no accusations of any kind from the past, have been sought out and instructed to train new members of the NVA for the special tasks of military counterespionage by the end of 1991.

NVA head Hoffmann referred to a relevant government decision in connection with the establishment of the military counterespionage. The plan for this was defended and confirmed in the security groups of the round table. In the words of the admiral, military counterespionage is directed solely toward security and secrecy. The GDR bears great responsibility for keeping documents and senstive technology secret. That is part of the loyalty toward the Warsaw Pact and the USSR.

NVA Officers, USSR's Yazov on NVA Future

AU0905093990 Hamburg BILD in German 9 May 90 p 4

[Text] Should a united Germany be a NATO member? High-ranking officers of the National People's Army [NVA] said yesterday [8 May]: "We would agree immediately." On the other hand, Soviet Defense Minister Yazov thunders: "Without prospects!"

The Arguments:

1. NVA: The NVA officers accept membership in the Western military alliance under the condition that no Western troops are stationed on GDR territory. In training, education, and treatment of their soldiers, the NVA staff officers want "to orient themselves to the greatest extent possible toward the Bundeswehr until we finally arrive at an all-German Army." In the foreseeable future, the NVA will be further reduced to 70,000 soldiers—and "will actually only have a symbolic character," a lieutenant colonel says.

2. USSR Defense Minister Yazov: He rejects NATO membership of a united Germany because it does not take into account the new international situation, particularly in Europe. Instead, Yazov continues to be in favor of the transformation and even dissolution of the military alliances ("anachronisms") in East and West. Concerning the fate of the NVA, Yazov said that this is exclusively the business of the GDR Government. However, the USSR is not indifferent toward what will happen to the NVA.

Government Statement on Vietnamese Workers

AU0805194790 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 4 May 90 p 1

[NZ report: "Way Out for Vietnamese"]

[Text] East Berlin—What will happen to the Vietnamese citizens who are working in the GDR on the basis of state treaties? Their jobs are in danger as a result of the

transition to the market economy and as a result of the additional burdens caused to enterprises (e.g., severance pay, financing of home leave) by the employment of foreigners. In a statement on this issue, the government stresses that it is committed to agreements concluded by former governments. Negotiations with the governments of partner countries are to be started immediately in order to change those stipulations of the agreements "which are in contradiction to the new social situation."

The government delegation, which will go to Vietnam next Sunday [6 May], is to achieve amendments to the agreements, which will reduce the burden to the enterprises and give the Vietnamese workers the chance of staying in the GDR if they so wish.

Bergmann-Pohl on German War Responsibility 8 May

LD0805121490 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0847 GMT 8 May 90

["Text" of speech by People's Chamber President Dr. Sabine Bergmann-Pohl at parliament sesssion in commemoration of 8 May 1945]

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN)—Today, after 45 years, is the first time in the history of our state that we commemorate 8 May as a freely elected parliament.

This date, 8 May, was the day World War II ended in Europe. The war cost millions of lives and left behind it terrible traces of destruction. Simultaneously, 8 May meant the end of National Socialist tyranny, the end of a terrible path in German history. [passage omitted]

This date is for us Germans a day on which we bow in sorrow before the victims of the war and tryanny. Many were guilty. All bear responsibility and obligations. Guilt must never be forgotten or responsibility denied.

In awareness of this, 8 May is a day on which we should think about the course of our history. [passage omitted]

This date, 8 May, was for all the peoples of Europe, and for our people, too, a day of liberation from National Socialist tyranny. Today we must ask: How did we make use of that historic opportunity? Did we do justice to the historic legacy of those who, in resisting the Hitler dictatorship, followed their conscience and beliefs and died for that? [passage omitted]

These are difficult questions even in a state built on the foundations of anti-fascist convictions. We can be proud of the resolute turn against fascism at that time. [passage omitted] At the same time there are questions we have to face. [passage omitted]

We have to understand that the burden of our history transcends the year 1945. Once again, free thought was suppressed in the German name. The victims were our neighbors, but also the courageous among our own people.

We are not only coresponsible for the humiliation, expulsion, and murder of Jewish women, men and children, and for the suffering, emanating from Germany, that befell the countries of Europe, but in particular for our neighbours in the East, during World War II. We are also coresponsible for the renewed persecution and degradation of Jewish fellow citizens in our country after the war, for a policy of hypocrisy and hostility vis-a-vis the state of Israel.

Today we have to understand that we are at all times tempted by power and remain vulnerable. But we also have the chance of overcoming the vulnerability if we face up to our history as a whole. [passage omitted]

After all, our neighbors in Hungary, in Czechoslovakia, and in Poland also had to suffer under the pressure of our problems. Without their patience and circumspection, our peaceful revolution would probably not have been possible. They drew aside the bolt, and the door to freedom could be kicked open.

Here, our Czech and Slovak neighbors remembered well our cooperation in the smashing of their awakening in 1968. The experience that human contacts and relationships are stronger than the constraints of political systems is one of the positive experiences of the past months. It was also the paving stone for the first steps of reconciliation after 8 May 1945.

Of course, reconcilation is only possible where guilt has been recognized and named. Everyone has to ask himself whether he was guilty through his collaboration, through his silence, through turning a blind eye. Everyone will find his own answer. Whoever is guilty will have to face the responsiblity. [passage omitted]

Therefore let us be on our guard against new self-righteousness, in order to avoid new injustices. No one is born a hero. Let us remember that we need time in order to reappraise the past. Here, guilt must not be swept under the carpet. [passage omitted]

For 40 years the German people were divided, in their sorrow and hopes, in their daily life, but also in their past. [passage omitted]

Our peaceful revolution was a step toward freedom. Today we want to complete that freedom in unity. In that way we will be returning to Europe and to the ideals of the French Revolution. It was declared 200 years ago that the dignity of man is inviolable and the purpose of a state consists in nothing other than the preservation of human dignity and human rights.

Our revolution also remains and will continue to remain linked to these aims. Our return to Europe is not a fall back into nationalism. What links us and will link us with Europe today and in the future is the humane and social forces of our continent; the policy of peace and balance with our neighbors and the insight that we can only do justice to our responsibility in the world together, and not against one another.

Our history points the way. It shows that freedom cannot be secured by ideals alone. Freedom needs democratic institutions on the basis of human rights and the sovereignty of the people, on the division of powers, and on representation. For that reason we want to embed our striving for unity in a pan-European peace order, as marked out in the Helsinki Final Act. Our unity is directed against no one. On the contrary, it ought to unite Europe. It ought to help finally overcome the division between East and West Europe.

Our neighbors should live in the certainty that a policy of force will never again emanate from a united Germany, that we want to live together and in peace with all peoples. For that reason, the first freely elected GDR parliament solemnly declared unreserved recognition of the German borders to their neighbors, which came into being as a result of World War II. For that reason, the Polish people should know that their right to live within secure borders will not be questioned by us Germans either now or in the future by territorial claims. The inviolability of the Polish western border is for us a decisive basis for the peaceful coexistence of our peoples in a common European house.

The foundation of this house must be developed into a pan-European security system into which Germany is integrated in such a way that peace and security is guaranteed to the European peoples. This prospect is finally visible to us today. Responsibility today lies in the challenge of this task. [passage omitted]

Today, 45 years after World War II, we face a new historic epoch, which fills us with hope for a good future. The great participation by other peoples in our democratic new beginning strengthens us in our confidence.

We cite the aims with which the democratic revolution appeared in this trust: securing freedom for those with different opinions, creating justice for all, shaping peace both internally and externally, and preserving the lives of mankind and nature. [passage omitted]

Let us take the 45th anniversary of that 8 May as an opportunity to face the historic truth in freedom. Let us be encouraged to do miraculous deeds, while doing justice to the responsibility for our history.

BDI President Necker on Economic Reforms

AU0805203390 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 May 90 p 5

[Interview with Tyll Necker, president of the Federal Association of German Industry, BDI, by Dietmar Rietz and Hans-Joerg Gloede; place and date not given: "One Must Change From Left-Hand Traffic to Right-Hand Traffic"]

[Text] [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND] In December/January you said that the stabilization program of the Modrow government is unnecessary because the Deutsche mark will solve the GDR's economic problems. In May, at the Industrial Fair in Hannover, you said that the new GDR Government should admit its own responsibility for economic improvement. Are you a new kind of turncoat?

[Necker] No, not at all. We are still of the opinion that investments will be made very quickly in the fields of services, construction industry, crafts, and trade. But in industry, the situation is more difficult. There are the burdens from the past in the sphere of the environment, unsolved problems concerning ownership, and the reassessment of the enterprises in Deutsche mark. We are talking up investment in the GDR among our industry. However, we also have to push accepting a goodly part of the responsibility itself within the GDR.

[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND] What are you thinking of specifically?

[Necker] There must still be more freedom for economic activities. In the draft State Treaty, there are about 25 pages full of such points. At first, this sounds scary, but you must realize that in fact one has to change from left-hand traffic to right-hand traffic. In the middle there are only ghost-drivers.

[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND] An increasing number of politicians, industrialists, and simple citizens ask what unity will cost. Don't you do this?

[Necker] No, the issue is an investment in the future. An entrepreneur should not simply ask for the costs, but, above all, for the profits. In the end, the balance will be positive for him.

[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND] In Hannover, Chancellor Kohl promised that FRG citizens would not to have any special sacrifices for unity. But one does not get unity for free.

[Necker] Unity is certainly not free. We all have to contribute something. But when I pay something at the beginning and get something back at the end, would you call this a sacrifice?

[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND] Currency reform without income subsidies to compensate for the reduction of subsidies, yes. Thus, the GDR citizen will be the one who loses because of unity, after all?

[Necker] Let us put this in figures. According to GDR information, in 1989 subsidies amounted to 53 billion GDR marks [M]. Part of that, the part for rents, is abolished only gradually. On the other hand, there were pure production taxes, which will be eliminated in the future. They amounted to M49 billion last year. In addition, more than M150 billion in profits were taken away from the enterprises, which will certainly not happen to this extent in the future. In the long run, the price level in the GDR will decline in general. Pensioners and students, whose budget contains a high share in expenditures for foodstuffs, should be better off in this connection.

[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND] You consider the intention of the GDR Trust Authority to sell half of the state-owned property wrong. Why?

[Necker] The state—now its Trust Authority—holds 95 percent of the GDR's economic property. This balances its debts with savers and abroad. Therefore, this property must be given away, partly with enormous price reductions. In total, it is shown that the refrigerator has been completely emptied in the GDR. It must be refilled slowly.

TU Demands Termed 'Detached From Reality'

LD0905130390 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1234 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The demands put forward by the GDR trade unions for a 38-hour week and a 50 percent wage increase were described by the cabinet as "completely detached from reality." Government spokesman Matthias Gehler announced this in Berlin today [9 May], after the weekly meeting of the Council of Ministers. The trade union statements, also published by the press, have "caused disquiet in the country." The government has made it clear, Gehler said, that it is bound in all its decisions by the state budget.

GDR State Secretary Guenther Krause will present to the People's Chamber tomorrow [10 May] an interim report on the current situation in negotiations on the State Treaty with the Federal Republic, Gehler said. Talks will then be resumed at the state secretary level in Bonn on Friday [11 May], so that the results can be presented to the cabinet and to the parliament on Monday [14 May]. From the GDR's point of view, the second reading can take place in the People's Chamber in early or mid-June. Those problems still unresolved in connection with the State Treaty are problems of a social nature, the question of debts after the accession and the sovereignty of the GDR budget.

People's Chamber To Discuss Constitution

LD0805193890 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 8 May 90

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—The People's Chamber will convene on 10 May for its next regular session. The agenda envisions the first reading of the law on the self-administration of the communities [Gemeinde] and regional districts [Landkreise] in the GDR (communal constitution).

The meeting begins at 1000 [0800 GMT].

The PDS [Party for Democratic Socialism] intends to draw attention to the problems and questions concerning the State Treaty in the planned question time at the People's Chamber on 10 May. As PDS Parliamentary Group Deputy Chairman Dietmar Keller stressed at a news conference today [8 May] in Berlin, this is for reasons of political responsibility.

To date the government has not exploited the possibility of incorporating the parliamentary groups into the formulation of the treaty. "If anxiety has arisen at all, then it is not because the PDS has raised questions, but because there has been to date no information officially on the State Treaty", Keller stressed.

According to PDS economics expert Professor Klaus Steinitz, the main problem is that such an important document is due to be adopted by a majority of votes without the parliament being able to exert any considerable influence on it. [passage omitted]

Alliance-Greens Group Urges Pohl Resignation

LD0905084890 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0826 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The Alliance '90/Greens People's Chamber parliamentary group is demanding the immediate resignation of Economics Minister Gerhard Pohl (Christian Democratic Union) [CDU], according to a news statement released to ADN today [9 May]. "Our parliamentary group's doubts about Pohl's competence and moral integrity, which we made plain when the new cabinet was presented to the People's chamber on 12 April, have been confirmed over the past four weeks," the statement indicates. "We charge him with lacking ideas and initiative. In view of the key role of the economy in the process of German unification, an immediate reappointment is urgently needed."

The parliamentary group proposes Prof. Kurt Biedenkopf (CDU-FRG) as his successor.

Defense Spokesman on Aircraft Sales to U.S.

LD0805190990 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 8 May 90

[Report on interview with Defense Ministry Spokesman Gyorgy Keleti by unidentified announcer; place not given—live]

[Text] [Announcer] Yesterday Defense Ministry officials attempted to convince everyone that Hungarian soldiers were not involved in the most recent East European arms sales scandal. Something else emerges from the following interview conducted by Csaba Kereszti. He is interviewing journalist Istvan Toth Kozma:

[Begin recording] [Kereszti] The scandal has erupted—the United States purchased Soviet military technology from Romania to the tune of $40 million. The report was made public by the U.S. daily, THE WASHINGTON POST. What also came out—and I now quote this morning's papers—is that the United States had access to Soviet military technology secrets from all the other countries of the Warsaw Pact, including Hungary. This report has been denied. You, however, Istvan Toth Kozma, say that this report is true.

[Kozma] I possess fully accurate information. As a practicing journalist, I came across this affair in connection with the recording of other material. The independent aviation periodical UJ SZARHNYAK helped me in this. Recently Hungary, or the Hungarian Army, since 15 March has (?sold) to the United States six MiG-21's, or to be specific the PF-73 aircraft based on the MiG-21.

I visited Taszar airport and I spoke with navigators, who told me the basic information. It also emerged there that the leader of the formation's technical service was the person who visited the United States three times, most recently in March, and directed the assembly of the aircraft.

The aircraft were loaded into containers and transported by ship to the United States. It was said that these aircraft were being bought for museum purposes—that is, they would be objects of display, items of interest, curiosities from the Warsaw Pact arsenal.

These aircraft, however, are still usable, in spite of the fact that they are operationally obsolete. For this reason, they decided that they could fly them. To my knowledge, they have not flown yet, but there is unequivocal proof of their wish to do so, because a U.S. piot named Mr. Martin spent three weeks this year here in Hungary. He had previously flown F-16 aircraft, which are considerably more modern than this version of the MiG-21. The test-pilot at the Kecskemet air-formation trained this pilot to fly Mig-21s in Kecskemet in just three weeks, with nearly 40 take-offs. [end recording]

[Announcer] Sitting here in the studio is Colonel Gyorgy Keleti, Defense Ministry spokesman. As you listened to this interview, you shook your head at the end. I saw that. You indicated no.

[Keleti] I am shocked that a military journalist—you ought to know that Istvan Toth Kozma is a lieutenant colonel who works on an army newspaper—had supplied public opinion with such erroneous information. His intent is to further inflate this so-called arms sale scandal. Why do I say this? Because if you read today's newspaper, it cited MTI as saying that THE NEW YORK TIMES, for example, had omitted Hungary from the most recent list.

Second, the aircraft-type which he mentions—the MiG-21 PF-73—does not exist. That type was never manufactured. However, MiG-21 PF's and MiG-21 F-13's were manufactured, but none of these are in the system, in the Warsaw pact. The last examples of these were withdrawn from Hungary very recently, two years ago.

However, there is some truth in the report, because—it is all the same from here whether they are distributing or looting—we were unable to sell these used aircraft, discarded fighter-aircraft, even to the Hungarian people. For this reason, having removed from them the weapons and all devices of a military-technology character, we handed them over to the Novex foreign trade enterprise which indeed did sell these aircraft to a U.S. businessman.

[Announcer] However, even if all the weapons are removed, in my view a fighter-aircraft still remains a weapon. It is not like a car.

[Keleti] Well, it remains a fighter-aircraft, but it is the weaponry which enable it to be usable as a fighter-aircraft. So this is a very important thing. A Zhiguli will not turn into a military weapon because a (?HAO) license plate has been put on it. In connection with this, I should like to add that these aircraft, properly speaking, went to the United States in a completely official manner, through a foreign trade enterprise. They are in hangers there at present, because U.S. import restrictions do not permit these really to be sold in the United States for museum purposes.

[Announcer] What will happen with the money which we, or the Defense Ministry, receive for these aircraft?

[Keleti] Our plan was that with the money stemming from this equipment, we should purchase medical instruments and medical equipment.

I would like to reiterate: I think it is very bad for such a report to be spread, because the Hungarian Army would not sell military devices that are still in the system to the United States, not to mention those belonging to the modern or most up-to-date categories, as THE WASHINGTON POST alleged.

If these have been pulled out of the system, we have the right to decide to whom we should pass them on, to whom we should offer these for sale, on the basis of our own decision. However, just as we denied yesterday the article in THE WASHINGTON POST, we again deny:

we have not sold to the United States any kind of modern or most up-to-date aircraft.

[Announcer] What else do you sell, or have you sold?

[Keleti] Unfortunately, we are not able to sell much. We have also been able to sell to West Germany two T-34 tanks for museum purposes. It is very difficult at present to sell weapons. However, owing to the pullout and the staff-cuts, the Army will have, and already has, a lot of extra weapons. There are very strict regulations on arms sales. These are set by the Council of Ministers and were made public at the end of last year. We have no right, no trade right, so we are not the ones who do the selling if there is any arms sale, nor do we pass on discarded devices for museum purposes. In all events, a permit from the Trade Ministry is necessary.

[Announcer] Do you perhaps know whether the new parliament will deal with the issue of arms sales, with enacting new legal regulations?

[Keleti] I do not believe that is necessary, because in my view, and in that of the experts also, the Hungarian arms export law or regulation, as I said the Council of Ministers' regulation, is one of the strictest regulations in the world. This must be observed, and there will be no complications whatsoever.

Foreign Minister Horn on Lithuanian Situation

LD0805222190 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 8 May 90

[Report on interview with acting Foreign Minister Gyula Horn by Peter Marvanyi; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] According to today's PRAVDA, the solution of the Lithuanian conflict can significantly influence the democratization of the Central East European countries, too. We have the Hungarian Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee chairman, the acting foreign minister. Last week the Hungarian Parliament adopted a declaration of solidarity vis-a-vis Lithuania, and by doing so, and so openly, it was alone among the legislatures of the world in taking a stance in support of the sovereignty of Vilnius. Gyula Horn has discussed his views with Peter Marvanyi:

[Begin recording] [Horn] I confess that I do not understand precisely this expression by PRAVDA, because the resolution of the Lithuanian situation does not have a direct effect on East-West relations or the relations among the East European countries. Indirectly, yes, for—as we conveyed in the stance of the Parliament, too—we must take into account the maintenance of the political stability of the Soviet Union all the more so because it is an indispensable part of international security.

[Marvanyi] Can this issue be put simply as asking whether the Lithuanian crisis could cause some kind of East-Central European reverse?

[Horn] I do not believe in the possibility of a reverse. It is certain that our situation would become very difficult if, as a result of the situation or the endeavour of Lithuania or the other Baltic Republics, a landslide type of change would occur in the Soviet Union [word indistinct] [repetitive passage omitted] Gorbachev leadership's situation has become very difficult, for no smaller thing is at stake than whether the individual republics seceed one by one from the Soviet Union. This would mean that in the long term the Russian Federation remains alone, but it also means that the present Soviet Union would shrink to an area significantly smaller than at present. I do not think that such a central leadership could exist in Moscow which could maintain or tolerate this.

[Marvanyi] Regarding Soviet-Hungarian relations, these may be influenced in an indirect way by two decisions today of the Foreign Affairs, committee of the new parliament. One of these is that the review of the bilateral agreements with the Warsaw Pact member countries is among the subjects for debate by the committee. The other is the creation of an ad-hoc committee on the withdrawal of the Soviet troops.

[Horn] In our judgment, in past years and decades, such bilateral agreements have been born which have been disadvantageous for Hungary—anachronistic and clashing with the times. Therefore, it is in our elementary interest that we should rearrange the relationship—and this is something that needs to be done vis-a-vis all Warsaw Pact member states. Plus, another thing must be taken into account, something with which the Foreign Affairs Committee has dealt; namely, that the organization, the Warsaw Pact is also in a new position. Conclusions must be drawn from this, and we must continue to move in the direction of modernization. [end recording]

Assembly Committee on Soviet Troop Withdrawal

LD0805224290 Budapest MTI in English 2052 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Budapest, May 8 (MTI)—In Budapest on Tuesday [8 May], the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian Parliament decided to set up an ad hoc committee concerned with the Soviet troops withdrawal.

It also held it necessary to set up a subcommittee to take care of Hungarians living beyond the border, in cooperation with a group of representatives from the Committee on Human rights and Minority and Religious Affairs.

The Foreign Affairs Committee qualified the proposal for sending observers to the Romanian elections of May 20 as a matter to be considered and requiring more thorough information.

The members of the committee inquired about the position of national defence and the possibility of the total removal of foreign troops and the dissolution of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty in Europe by 1995.

For the weeks and months head, the committee marked out about 10 comprehensive themes for discussion, including the effect of the altered domestic and international conditions on the country's situation, foreign policy priorities, the integrational plans of the Republic of Hungary (Council of Europe, the European Economic Community, West European Union, etc.), the position and future of the Warsaw Treaty, the Hungarian-Romanian relations, and the modernization of the system of foreign missions.

The national security committee discussed the demand of secret service leaders that it should be decided whether the control of national security office, the information office, The Military Security Department and the Military Intelligence Department would also fall under the committee's competence. Speaking to MTI's correspondent, Gabor Demszky, chairman of the committee, stressed the view of committee members that this should only be transferred to the committee's scope of authority by strength of a legal decision.

Deputy Vasarhelyi Proposes Quitting Warsaw Pact

LD0905091290 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0815 GMT 9 May 90

[Speech by Deputy Miklos Vasarhelyi of the Alliance of Free Democrats at National Assembly session—live relay]

[Text] Mr. Chairman, esteemed National Assembly. The parliamentary group of the Alliance of Free Democrats [SZDSZ] has submitted a draft resolution to the National Assembly speaker with the request that this draft resolution be handed over to the House's foreign affairs committee for discussion, and that it then be put forward to the plenum of the National Assembly.

We ask, regarding the nature of the issue, that this issue and its discussion be declared as urgent. Esteemed House of Deputies, allow me to indicate briefly, in a few words, what our proposal contains.

It is known that on 1 November 1956, Hungary's revolutionary government gave notice of withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact, with immediate effect. Subsequent events, the Soviet military intervention, prevented the government from realizing its goal and—what was also the intention of government—from sending the designated delegation to hold talks on this issue with the various member states of the Warsaw Pact, primarily with the Soviet Union.

Our proposal is that the current National Assembly should decide on the government statement of 1 November 1956, and should act on the consequences thereof. For this reason, we propose that the National Assembly ask the Government of the Republic of Hungary, on the basis of the above, to declare its intention to terminate [felmondani] Hungary's participation in the Warsaw Pact.

It also asks the Government of the Republic of Hungary to begin talks with the governments of the states belonging to the Warsaw Pact on reinstating the legitimate situation—that is, the situation of 1 November 1956—and to begin talks, in the interest of finding a solution agreeable to the Soviet Union, so that Hungary should no longer be a member of the Warsaw Pact.

Until the National Assembly asks the Government of the Republic of Hungary to act along these terms, we propose that it terminate Hungary's participation in the Warsaw Pact's military organization.

This is not an extraordinary request; for example, France has been a member of NATO for many years without taking part in its military organization.

We further request that we re-examine the so-called friendship and mutual assistance treaties with the Warsaw Pact's member states, which came about in the framework of this Pact, and that everything that provides an opportunity for military intervention or otherwise violates our country's sovereignty should be deleted from the treaties. At the same time, there ought to be efforts to ensure that suitable provisions on the protection of minorities are included in the bilateral friendship treaties.

In conclusion, our draft resolution declares that Hungary does not wish to belong to or join any bloc, and that the territory of Hungary will not be put at the disposal of anyone for the purpose of attacks or threats against a third state.

Finally, Hungary will do its utmost in the interest of creating an all-European security system, and it will coordinate these endeavours with the member states of the Warsaw Pact. Thank you. [tumultuous applause]

Further on Warsaw Pact Issue

LD0905104790 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] We go over to parliament where the parliamentary group of the Alliance of Free Democrats [SZDSZ] held a news conference during the recess. Peter Szorenyi reports:

[Begin Szorenyi recording] The step would not provoke the Soviet Union, strategically we are a negligible country, said Miklos Vasarhelyi at the news conference. The subject of the news conference was the draft resolution, whose essence is that our country should commence negotiations on withdrawing from the Warsaw Pact. Miklos Vasarhelyi also thought it important to note that we do not, according to the resolution, wish to join NATO.

Replying to questions, they said that this was an independent initiative from the SZDSZ. They did not coordinate with other parties, thus they do not know whose support they can count on when the proposal is debated by the National Assembly at its next session. The plan of

the SZDSZ experts is that, to begin with, we would not participate in Warsaw Pact military cooperation. The essence of this is that there would be no joint military exercises in our country, and we would not participate in military exercises abroad with Pact member states' troops. Also, the direction of the Hungarian Army would not belong under the auspices of the joint command. Miklos Vasarhelyi also denied any connection between 9 May, Victory Day, and the announcement; it is completely accidental. This is when parliament is holding session.

Peter Tolgyessy also took part in the news conference. In reply to a question on whether they had coordinated internationally on this question, he said they had not. He added that the people of Germany had not coordinated with the superpowers when they had decided in favor of union either. This much in a nutshell from the parliament. [end recording]

Assembly Committees Hold Founding Sessions

LD0805152190 Budapest MTI in English 1430 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Budapest, May 8 (MTI)—The Standing and Special Committees of Parliament are holding their founding sessions today [8 May]. On Tuesday [8 May], the Committee on Health, Family and Social Security was set up, and it also created the sub-committees of social welfare policy, family protection, and social security. The Committee on Environmental Protection was also set up on Tuesday.

The committee discussed the bill on the listing of the ministries, and created its position on the name of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, and its scope of authority. The committee proposes that, for the time being, the ministry should continue to take the name environmental protection, as a kind of 'constructive opposition to the management ministries', but its scope of authority should include neither water management, nor the management of territory and settlement development.

The National Security Committee was also founded, and it immediately held a closed session. It took the position that a new national security law should be worked out and approved as soon as possible. The committee also held it necessary to re-regulate the protection of state and service secrets, and it wishes to accelerate the related legislative activity.

Imre Pozsgay on HSP, Socialist International

PM0805153490 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 3 May 90 p 4

[Interview with Hungarian Socialist Party leader Imre Pozsgay by Maria Sipos; place and date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Sipos] In Hungary socialism as an ideology is associated with a system of negative values. How and when do you believe this prejudice can be overcome?

[Pozsgay] Throughout Europe there is a tendency to confuse the experience of Stalinism with socialist thinking. I believe, however, that the Hungarian Socialist Party [MSZP] will be able to show people that their suffering over the years can by no means be blamed on the culture and ideals of the left. Within the context of the European tradition, we want to create a compromise between labor and capital, on the basis of the Western socialist and social democratic parties' experience. We hope to be able to explain to the Hungarian people these intentions of ours as soon as possible.

[Sipos] Is it possible to envisage a socialist president for Hungary?

[Pozsgay] Of course, because the constitution does not rule it out. I believe that a crucial factor in this is the nature of the electoral system to be adopted. According to the current rules, the president should be elected directly by the people. If this happens we would stand a chance. However, the new parliament could withdraw this law, and if it did so I am sure that there would be no chance of Hungary's having a socialist president—at least for the time being.

[Sipos] Representatives of your party have said that the MSZP is the only left wing political group in parliament. Do you believe that other parties belonging to this tradition could enter parliament in the future? If so, which?

[Pozsgay] Following the social democrats' defeat it is unlikely that other left-wing organizations will be represented in parliament in the immediate future. So the MSZP's job is to represent the interests of this entire political area, and I hope that this will be ratified at the next congress in May.

[Sipos] In your opinion, why did the socialists gain more votes in East Germany than in Hungary?

[Pozsgay] In the GDR the process of the system's reform took place very quickly. The new socialist party was still able to benefit from the structural advantages of the old identification of the party with the state, without having time to suffer for its misdeeds. Furthermore, the new political organizations were unable to prepare properly for the election campaign. It is enough to consider that the elections in Hungary took place after a year's negotiations and after some six months of election campaigning, if we include last year's referendums.

[Sipos] What kind of relations exist at present between the MSZP and the Socialist International?

[Pozsgay] I believe that the socialist parties' historical experiences in the East European countries could be very useful to the International. Of course it must be ensured

that these parties really observe the organization's cultural traditions and rules and that their own regulations are in line with those of the European [as published] socialist and social democratic parties.

[Sipos] With which parties of the East and West does the MSZP maintain stable relations?

[Pozsgay] We have informal or official relations with all the West European socialist parties. There is a stable exchange of views with the CPSU, and for that matter the International also maintains relations with the CPSU. For the present we are still at an early stage in exchanging views with the other East European organizations.

[Sipos] What about the parties of the Italian left?

[Pozsgay] We maintain excellent relations with the Italian Socialist Party and also with the Italian Communist Party, which is undergoing a process of change.

[Sipos] What result do you believe the left wing forces will achieve in the coming elections in Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Bulgaria?

[Pozsgay] I am sure that they will receive less support than they deserve. Furthermore, in these countries the left will have to bear the burden of the errors committed, as has happened here in Hungary. In the future I believe that these parties in East Europe will have a role equivalent to that of the Western socialist and social democratic political organizations.

[Sipos] Will socialism develop differently in these countries—for instance, in Romania or Czechoslovakia?

[Pozsgay] Definitely. There is a great historical tradition of democracy in Czechoslovakia, so socialism will undoubtedly rally more support. In Romania, however, the right is culturally very strong. I believe that that is the only European country where the right could dominate virtually unopposed.

[Sipos] Do you believe that the eastern countries' political stability is still linked to the Soviet Union's domestic situation?

[Pozsgay] There is no longer a direct dependence, which is why I can state that the reform process in the eastern countries is irreversible. What there is, however, is indirect dependence: If the Soviet economy is unstable, factors of uncertainty will have repercussions in East Europe. If, however, the Soviet Union's political and economic situation were to deteriorate rapidly—and I hope it does not—it would have a negative effect not only on the eastern countries but even on world balances.

[Sipos] Do you believe that the Baltic republics' independence could pose a threat to the USSR's stability?

[Pozsgay] I do not believe so if the tensions are resolved through legal provisions. If so, this process could prompt a renewal of the Soviet Union through the creation of a new form of confederation.

[Sipos] To return to Hungary: How do you judge the Democratic Forum's program platform with regard to policy on nationalities?

[Pozsgay] I cannot yet express an opinion on this. I believe that the Democratic Forum deals responsibly with national issues. In my opinion, a joint platform should be drawn up on the ethnic minorities issue, because we must not leave any room for fighting between the parties over this topic. We are responsible not only for the 5 million Hungarians who live beyond the borders but above all for peace in this part of Europe.

Hungarian Socialist Party Prepares for Congress

LD0505193290 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 5 May 90

[Text] Budapest, May 5 (MTI)—On Saturday [5 May] the National Board of the Hungarian Socialist Party (HSP) held a meeting in Budapest to discuss preparations for the party congress scheduled to take place on May 26-27.

According to president Rezso Nyers, the congress should discuss the ways of strengthening the party by more efficient organization, and define the tasks of the HSP as an opposition party.

Mr. Nyers emphasized that the party should get rid of the image of a communist successor party which was partly imposed on it by outsiders.

Sejm Groups Discuss USSR Military Presence

LD0805192990 Warsaw PAP in English 1514 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Warsaw, May 8—At today's joint session the Sejm committees of foreign affairs and of national defence discussed the current state and proposals of changes in principles under which Soviet Army has been stationing in Poland.

Gen. Mieczyslaw Debicki, government plenipotentiary for the stationing of Soviet troops in this country, and representatives of the governemnt informed deputies on the current state of negotiations on this issue both in bilateral talks with Soviet authorities and in the aspect of the work on a European security system.

Gorbachev Greets Jaruzelski 3 May

AU0705133390 Warsaw TRYBUNA in Polish 4 May 90 p 3

[Greetings telegram from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to President Wojciech Jaruzelski on the occasion of the 3 May national holiday]

[Text] His Excellency, President of the Republic of Poland Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Greetings on the occasion of the 3 May national holiday, the anniversary of the enactment of the first democratic Polish Constitution.

I wish you and the authorities and friendly people of the Republic of Poland success in solving the complex and responsible tasks that your country faces at this stage. I am convinced that the further development of mutually advantageous Polish-Soviet cooperation accords with the interests of our two states and the interests of stability and security in Europe.

Mikhail Gorbachev.
Moscow, the Kremlin, 3 May 1990.

Special Radio Programs for Poles in USSR

LD0705185690 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Starting today we have special programs for Poles in the east on Polish Radio. They will be broadcast daily at 1730 [1530 GMT] for our countrymen living in Lithuania, Belorussia, Latvia, and Estonia on shortwave in the 31-meter wave band. For Poles living in the Ukraine, the program will begin at 2100 [1900 GMT] on shortwave in the 41- and 49- meter wave bands.

Balcerowicz in U.S. for IMF Meeting

On Meeting, Debt Reduction

LD0705225990 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 7 May 90

[By PAP correspondent Ryszard Piekarowicz]

[Text] Washington, May 7: Representatives of 152 countries belonging to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, including Poland represented by Vice-Premier and Finance Minister Leszek Balcerowicz held a meeting here on Monday on increasing IMF resources and on the arrears of some countries and were to tackle the paramount matter of foreign debt reduction.

The issue of debt reduction is of special interest to Poland. Balcerowicz told PAP that it was of primary importance for Poland—apart from continuing economic reforms—to negotiate solutions with the creditors leading to debt reduction.

"One must say outright that this is a very difficult task because at issue is setting a precedent and creditors are not very keen on precedents which would pave the way for new cases. Nonetheless, I think that the matter is of tremendous weight, that it must be continued vigorously and basically this is one of the key tasks of my visit to Washington," the Polish finance minister said.

Meets Western Finance Officials

LD0805152890 Warsaw PAP in English 1436 GMT 8 May 90

[By PAP correspondent Ryszard Piekarowicz]

[Text] Washington, May 8—Polish Vice-Premier and Finance Minister Leszek Balcerowicz, now attending a spring session of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, on Monday held talks with U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas Brady and Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher.

At a meeting with Brady, the Polish minister spoke about assistance to Poland in paying back her debts. Brady did not make any promises but showed understanding for arguments of the Polish side to the effect that the hitherto activities of the Paris Club consisted in just postponing payments which which only added to the size of the debt.

What Poland wants is to negotiate with the Paris Club a lasting solution to ease the burden of the debt, Balcerowicz said.

The American side suggested that Poland should also negotiate with private banks—which are the other group of her creditors—so that she could be covered by the so-called Brady plan.

Secretary Robert Mosbacher voiced his concern over the delay in the expansion of Polish-American trade. The sides exchanged views on causes of certain difficulties and discussed the question of a meeting of the Polish-American economic commissions scheduled to take place in Warsaw later this month.

Also on Monday, Balcerowicz met with FRG's Finance Minister Theo Waigl, French Finance Minister Pierre Beregovoy and head of the International Finance Corporation William S. Ryrie.

Mazowiecki Receives U.S. Financiers

LD0805134490 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki has received the first mission of the U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation led by Cyrus Vance, which is on a visit to Poland. The mission consists of financiers grouped in an organization created to help countries of Central and East Europe in reforming their banking system and creating a securities market. During the meeting, the participants discussed the progress of the current talks, which are conducted in two problem groups. The guests, who will stay in Poland until 12 May, expressed hope that, as a result of the Warsaw talks, concrete agreements on aid for Poland will be achieved.

Environmental Protection Accord With Finland

LD0705225490 Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Warsaw, May 7—Finnish Minister of the Environment Kaj Barlund and Polish Minister of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Bronislaw Kaminski signed today a bilateral agreement on cooperation in environmental protection.

Minister Barlund, who is at the head of a delegation of the Finnish Ministry of the Environment now visiting Poland with a view to gathering knowledge on the activities taken in Poland to protect environment, told a press conference here today that Finland was very interested in the topic as 5 to 10 per cent of the pollution falling on that country came from Poland.

"The signed agreement provides for, among other points, exempting Poland from paying 90 million Finnish mark of debt in three years (30 million per year) under the condition that this sum will be earmarked for ecological investments. We will talk about this with the Polish minister of industry," Minister Barlund told the conference.

"The agreement also provides for a transfer of the Finnish technologies serving ecology and promotion of economic and industrial cooperation. Poland has already announced 14 investment projects on cooperation with Finland," the Finnish minister said.

Jaruzelski Addresses Peasant Rebirth Members

LD0505073990 Warsaw PAP in English 0001 GMT 5 May 90

[Text] Warsaw, May 4: Polish President Wojciech Jaruzelski met today with members of the Parliamentary Club of the Polish Peasant Party "Rebirth" (PSL-O).

Asked about main contents to be included in a treaty with a united Germany, the president said: Such a draft treaty was worded by Poland and sent to the governments of both German states. It focuses on one, extremely important for us, issue. That is it very precisely defines the line of the state border. This document does not include statements such as "secure borders" or "the Odra-Nysa Luzycka border" but unequivocally defines the course of the borderline. It is extremely important.

In the context of Poland's participation in the "two-plus-four" talks he added that not only the border should be defined but also the generally understood security of the Polish state in the face of German unification.

Today's meeting also centred on German minority in Poland. This is what Jaruzelski said on the subject: Each minority, German included, should be guaranteed rights based on political, civilization and moral norms but the minority living in Silesia is very specific.

During FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker's visit I said that we Poles have very painful experiences as concerns the German minority before the war and during the occupation. However, this does not mean that we must look with suspicion at all who regard themselves as Germans. Decisive will be loyalty towards our state, Jaruzelski stressed.

In reply to the question about recent troubles in economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, the president stated that all reasoning men, even anti-Soviet oriented, had always come out for good relations with the eastern neighbour. I rule out that the troubles are some kind of restrictions, he said.

Answering the question about the economic programme of Tadeusz Mazowiecki's government, Jaruzelski stated that had he thought it unfeasable, he would have resigned from the presidential office faster than his antagonists could have expected.

However, he admitted that he was concerned about several negative phenomena, especially a production slump, the situation in farming and the collapse of some social services. The nearest months will decide about a success of the conducted reform. We all want the government's economic programme to succeed. Its failure would be a great disaster, a tragedy, it would bring unforeseeable results, Jaruzelski underlined.

The president considered as rational a proposal on holding early parliamentary elections next spring. He did not comment on recently voiced opinions on the necessity to hold early presidential elections.

Comparison of Jaruzelski 2 May Dinner Speech

AU0805085190

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish on 4 May on page 7 carries the 1,500-word speech by President Wojciech Jaruzelski at a dinner given in honor of FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker in Warsaw on 2 May. The RZECZPOSPOLITA version has been compared with the Warsaw Domestic Service Polish version published in the 3 May East Europe DAILY REPORT on pages 39-40, revealing the following variations:

Page 39, paragraph three, sentence five reads: ...by Bettina von Arnim as well as prophetic words by Ludwig Uhland who, in a... (providing indistinct names)

Page 40, column one, paragraph one, only sentence reads: ...Marion von Doenhoff, Christa Wolff, and... (providing indistinct name)

Same column, paragraph one, last sentence to paragraph two, first sentence reads: ...among the Poles.

Honored guests! In the period of the last 45 years we have been able to guarantee the peoples of our continent a priceless thing, namely, peace. However, this was not a fully normal state of affairs. It was based on divisions and on the balance of fear. At present we have an unrepeatable opportunity to build a peaceful coexistence based on new and more lasting foundations. This is favored by the new thinking in international relations, the overcoming of postwar stereotypes, and the Soviet-U.S. and general European dialogue.

A common heritage with universal values is the dominating tendency of our day. Since the end of the war the West and the East of our continent have never had so many points of contact as they do today.

Europe is at a turning point. The coming months and years will decide its new shape. We must project our thoughts into the future and have a clear, far-reaching vision that will embrace the coming decades and encompass our continent.

Germany is becoming... (providing new passages from press version)

Paragraph five, sentences six and seven read: ...glad you share this view. The treaty guarantees... (providing indistinct words)

Same paragraph, sentences seven and eight read: ...an essential precondition. The sooner this is initialed, becomes unequivocal and devoid of any ambiguity, the more valuable it will be. In the relationship between our two peoples intangible factors are also extremely important. We hope that... (supplying indistinct passage)

Same paragraph, sentences ten and eleven read: ...on our continent. For future Polish-German relations the moral setting of this relationship is equally important. Our nation expects... (providing indistinct passage)

Second column, paragraph two, sentences one and two make read: In the interwar years and during the war the Poles were embittered by the bad experiences they had with the German minority. We do not... (rephrasing and providing indistinct word)

Journalists Union Ends Congress

LD0605221190 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 6 May 90

[Text] Warsaw, May 6—The delegates to a congress of the SDP [Association of Polish Journalists] Polish Journalists' Union, held here over the weekend, elected new authorities and drafted out a programme of activity for the nearest future. The post of the SDP president was given to Maciej Ilowiecki.

In his letter to the participants in the congress, Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a long-time member of the SDP, thanked Stefan Bratkowski for leading the union to its legalisation and congratulated the new president on his election to that post.

Mazowiecki, in his letter, also stressed that he counted on a meeting with the new authorities during which they could discuss all the matters important to the journalist milieu and its role in shaping public opinion in the situation of press' freedom and co-responsibility for the fate of Poland.

Appealing for observing such values as tolerance, freedom of information and lack of revenge both in public life and internal union's affairs, the congress stated that at the same time all wrongs and instances of injustice had to be made up for. The congress has left the chart of relations with other journalists' unions open including the relations with the union established during martial law. But it thinks that the return of the assets taken away from the SDP is the basic condition. The possible cooperation cannot breach the identity of the SDP.

Stefan Bratkowski and Boleslaw Wierzbianski, the former president of the Union of Journalists of the Republic of Poland in exile, have become honorary presidents of the SDP. The congress has elected new authorities of the union—in the council of the SDP there are also SDP members currently working outside Poland.

DP, KPN Protest TV Broadcast Time Allotment

LD0805135490 Warsaw PAP in English 1305 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Katowice, May 8—The voivodship committee of the Democratic Party DP in Katowice and the Confederation of Independent Poland KPN of the Silesian region lodged a protest against unfair distribution of television air time among political organizations taking part in preelection campaign.

In a joint statement the organizations stated that that in a clearly unjust form, citizens' committees of respective cities of the region have been granted additional air time, while other political parties, also functioning in a number of cities, were treated as one organization.

DP and KPN also termed as frustrating the fact that only one political option was granted a foreign subsidy from the democracy development fund.

Demonstrations Continue in University Square

Protesters Hold News Conference

AU0805145990 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Today at noon, at the Bucharest Faculty of (?Law) a news conference was held, organized by the representatives of the University Square demonstrators. The news conference was attended by Romanian and Foreign journalists.

The organizers mentioned that the planned dialogue with President Ion Iliescu could not be held on the one hand because of the refusal to accept a cameraman to record the discussions and on the other hand because of the delegates' refusal to accept participation in a meeting without the press' presence.

The journalists were presented the draft of claims that should have been handed over to the president of the Provisional National Unity Council [PNUC] which essentially includes the following:

—the endorsement—during the next parliament session—of the draft decree-laws on assistance to the victims of the revolution;
—the ensurance of free circulation of information;
—the immediate demotion of General Mihai Chitac and General Corneliu Diamandescu and the appointment of a civilian to the office as minister of interior;
—the modification of Article 226, Paragraph 3, in the penal code on bringing to trial the military personnel in the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of National Defense guilty of being involved in the reprisals of December 1989;
—the legalization of trade union laws in accordance with international conventions;
—the dissolution of the General Union of the Romanian Trade Union structures and the distribution of its assets to the new trade unions;
—the immediate endorsement of a decree-law in which it is prohibited to occupy a decisionmaking function or one that can directly influence decisionmaking in the central and local bodies of the state power and [words indistinct] during any period, of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], UCY [Union of Communist Youth], GURTU [General Union of Romanian trade Unions], UCSAR [Union of Communist Student Association of Romania], and the organization of pioneers and the homeland's falcons, or of any other organization that belong to the above, functioning within the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of National Defense, and the Academy of Socio-Political Sciences of the RCP, regardless of the name that this organization, institution, or body held over the years.
—the endorsement of point 8 in the Timisoara Proclamation as an amendment to the election law

The news conference was attended by the leaders of three of the four organizations: the "Students' League," the "21 December Association," and the "Independent Group for Democracy," which express their (?claims) in the University Square, while the representative of the "16-21 December" association is absent because due to indisposition.

Answering the journalists' questions, those present mentioned that the demonstrations are ready for dialogue, do not favor the postponement of elections, do not support any political formation, and do not wish destabilization or the continuation of a state of tension. The the news conference's organizers insisted on mentioning that they are not the demonstrators' leaders, they are only delegates to dialogue and without a broad discussion with the demonstrators they cannot answer the question of if and how the demonstrations will continue. However, they stressed the fact that demonstrations can only be peaceful and civilized.

Demonstrators Vow To Continue

AU0805190590 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1646 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 8/5/1990—Tuesday at noon, there were some thousand persons in Bucharest's University Square.

When one of the demonstrators' leaders announced the "failure" of talks scheduled for today with PNUC [Provisional National Unity Council] President Ion Iliescu, the demonstrators noisily expressed their disapproval. At the same time they announced their determination to continue their action of protest till obtaining the results they expect.

No Victims in 'Incident'

AU0805190690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1714 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 8/5/1990—At 13.45 hrs, an incident occurred in a zone close to the place where the demonstration in the University Square is taking place, made hundreds of citizens head there. A minibus started burning in front of the "Union" hotel. Firemen extinguished the fire.

Damage was recorded and no casualties. Specialty bodies are working to elucidate the causes of the fire.

Press Calls for Dialogue

AU0805190890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1538 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 8/5/1990—The editorials the leading Romanian dailies run in their May 8 issues plead for an open dialogue at the meeting scheduled for today between the president of the Provisional National Unity Council, Ion Iliescu, and representatives of associations that initiated the demonstration in Bucharest's University Square.

Assessing the beginning of the dialogue as an absolutely necessary initiative owing to the very serious and dangerous deadlock reached, the director of the independent daily ADEVARUL, Darie Novaceanu, shows among other things:

Practically speaking, for two days Romania, the Provisional National Unity Council and the government face an attempted coup and the political forces, formed or not as parties, prove too little prepared to cope with such an unparalleled critical situation. Moreover, some of the major parties, the historical ones in particular, committing themselves to an unfair and disloyal election campaign, not only that they are not interested in settling such a crisis but they also stimulate it, feeding and maintaining its sources.

On the other hand, the deadlock was conducive to an external propaganda against the National Salvation Front, especially in France and the United States.

The paradox, an outcome of these two situations, is not at all happy: The historical parties seem to gain higher international prestige while losing credibility at home, and the other way round, the National Salvation Front indirectly consolidates its position at home while being slandered abroad.

In its turn, TINERETUL LIBER calls attention on the fact that, lately, the dialogue, in general, has lost ground, being limited to the parties' inner life, while the election tours have ever more stirred up passions and the street reacted with worrisome animosity. It shows in conclusion: There is an obvious change today in alleviating apparently irreconcilable positions through the very dialogue the parties to the conflict accept. This dialogue, even if it is not historic, is important and can solve the irretrievable.

In its editorial "Prerequisites for a Dialogue" ROMANIA LIBERA lays stress on the exigencies formulated by the participants in the demonstration staged in University Square, more particularly on the item 8 of the Proclamation of Timisoara which is apt to guarantee full liberation from communism.

Polls on Protests, NSF Chances

AU0805185690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1652 GMT 8 May 90

["Election Campaign—The Majority Do Not Believe NSF Is a Neo-Communist Party"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 8/5/1990—An opinion poll was made by the relevant office "Dacia", a non-government and apolitical body, on May 5, 6 and 7 on 1,250 Bucharest residents of various ages and professions.

Fifty-three per cent of them think Mr. Ion Iliescu's initiative since April 25 for [talks] with the demonstrators was not necessary, while forty per cent think it was. Furthermore, 88 per cent assess that there are certain political forces behind such demonstrations.

In another sequence of ideas, 94 per cent of those polled think the National Salvation Front embodies the ideals of the ones who gave their lives in December 1989, and 90 per cent consider this political grouping is not a left-wing communist party.

As for their options for the May 20 elections, 74 per cent said they would vote the NSF, ten per cent the National Peasant Party (PNT), nine per cent the National Liberal Party (PNL), and the rest other political groupings.

The fact is significant that 72 per cent think now everyone should work and make up for the arrears.

Roman on Demonstrations, Elections, Reforms

AU0805122190 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 8 May 90 p 9

[Report on interview with Prime Minister Petre Roman by Boris Kalnoky in Bucharest; date not given: "Roman Expects Success if West Helps Quickly"]

[Text] The ongoing demonstrations in Romania are "a political maneuver" to postpone the elections (20 May), according to Prime Minister Petre Roman. In an interview with DIE WELT in Bucharest, he calls for privatization and a market economy, and he expects success if "we quickly find good Western partners."

[Kalnoky] In the Western press one reads that you no longer want to be prime minister after the elections. After seeing the public joy that surrounds you everywhere today, it is difficult to believe this. Are you now the candidate of the National Salvation Front for the post of head of government?

[Roman] Yes, sorry, no, I am candidate number one of the Front in Bucharest.

[Kalnoky] If the National Salvation Front wins by a great majority, will you then be the new prime minister?

[Roman] President Iliescu and the leadership of the National Salvation Front have made such a proposal.

[Kalnoky] Then you have changed your mind?

[Roman] You know, it is very amusing. I had to ask myself this question for the first time in an NBC interview, and I told the reporter that my passions and interests are not primarily in politics. Then he asked whether I did not have a moral responsibility toward the people. And I think he was right. In addition, public pressure has continuously mounted since then.

[Kalnoky] Your election campaign tour started with the blessing of a church. At all meetings orthodox Archbishop Tatu spoke to the people. Is it normal to take an archbishop on an election campaign tour? Would this be conceivable in France, for instance? And how do you manage to think of God despite all the pushing and confusion in the church?

[Roman] It is a very noble tradition of the orthodox church to participate in elections. In our country it is normal; I do not know what the tradition is in France. I do not pretend that I think of God always and everywhere among the crowd. However, since my conviction is pure, I did not have any reservations about attending this blessing. Concerning the archbishop, I would like to say that he mentioned two basic thoughts in his speeches: first, the belief in God and the religious freedom which we now have again; second, that it is now our task to honor the heroes of the Romanian revolution.

[Kalnoky] What do you intend to do against the marathon demonstration in Bucharest, which would like to stop the elections? Why have you hesitated so long in starting a dialogue?

[Roman] For a long time we were not able to negotiate because there were no interlocutors. These people are rather desperate; they have no unified opinion and no leader. Most of them are romantic and honestly suspect that the system continues to exist, a suspicion which is all too understandable after 45 years of dictatorship. However, a small core is being manipulated. There is specific evidence of this.

[Kalnoky] Why do you not publish this evidence?

[Roman] Well, there are two possibilities. Either the police can publish this evidence—and I think that it would not be good for the police to do this—or not. We need a peaceful election campaign, and we will do everything to achieve this. Therefore, we prefer the current situation.

[Kalnoky] What do you intend to do about the demonstrations then?

[Roman] We are already negotiating, and our current interlocutors say that they are not making any accusations against Iliescu. I think that the entire matter is already ebbing away.

[Kalnoky] Do you think that the demonstrations are an attempt to postpone the elections?

[Roman] Yes, this is a political maneuver.

[Kalnoky] However, the result seems to be the exact opposite. The latest poll gives Iliescu 79 percent; 88 percent would be against postponing the elections.

[Roman] Exactly, and this was predictable. Do you think that one can eliminate the profound belief and the conviction of the people with such an obvious maneuver?

[Kalnoky] Can one trust this poll? In Nicaragua and in the GDR it has been shown that the opinion polls before the elections had little to do with the final result. The people said one thing and then voted for the other.

[Roman] I have repeatedly said that the people have to vote in line with their convictions this time. I cannot say anything more.

[Kalnoky] Do you think that you will receive the absolute majority?

[Roman] Very likely.

[Kalnoky] The demonstrators compare Iliescu with Egon Krenz, but there certainly is a big difference: Krenz continually apologized to the people for the crimes of the past. One does not hear any apologies from Iliescu or other former Communist leaders in Romania.

[Roman] There is nothing for which Iliescu has to apologize. On the contrary, everybody knows that he was the hope of the young people in 1968. In 1971 he was the only important man who dared to break openly and radically with Ceausescu.

[Kalnoky] However, did he have Marxist convictions? Would it not be better to dare to make a completely new start, also in terms of personnel?

[Roman] Iliescu has already explained this very well, and I say this once again now: Communism is dead, all over East Europe! All experiences in Romania speak against this system. It did not have any benefits for anyone, either in economic, social, or moral terms. We have to be very clear concerning one issue: Ceausescu's dictatorship was not an accident of history, not a deformation of the system. It was the system itself; the system gave birth to the dictatorship, and both have to disappear.

[Kalnoky] Would it not be better to make a new start with people who never contributed to the system? This is being done more or less in other East European countries.

[Roman] One must not see this in this way. One must not equate mere party members with communist conviction. In Romania there were 4 million party members. They were not Communists. In reality, many of them resisted the system at a certain level. I am sure that on 22 December there were not more than 1,000 Communists in Romania.

[Kalnoky] The opposition accuses your government of systematically organizing excesses in the election campaign. They say that the old Securitate apparatus is still there and now serves the consolidation of the new rulers. Ion Ratiu, presidential candidate of the National Peasant Party, says that there were more than 60 attacks carried out against his party alone.

[Roman] It is completely out of the question to subject members of the National Salvation Front—not to speak of the police—to such suspicion. The opposite is true. Ion Buzau Ratiu was protected by the police against the enraged masses, and I can tell you that the pressure of the crowd was very strong because Ratiu openly and loudly told the people that they are stupid. Actually, it was hardly possible to hold the crowd back, but the police managed.

[Kalnoky] What is to change in Romania in economic terms, if you are elected? So far, as a transition government, you have not been able to do much.

[Roman] We have to privatize trade and tourism immediately. In agriculture, matters have advanced well. We have to decentralize the local administrations as soon as possible and to give complete freedom to the villages and districts. We have to lease land to foreign companies—we cannot sell it because the price mechanisms do not yet make fair prices possible—so that buildings can be erected there. We have already received specific offers. In short: We have to provide the people with the opportunity to take their fate into their own hands.

[Kalnoky] Would you be able to say unambiguously that a Western-type market economy is to develop in Romania, or are you pursuing some sort of third path?

[Roman] No. No. No. Our program is that of transition toward a market economy as there is in all Western countries, with considerable social safeguards such as those in West Germany, Sweden, or France. We are not for wild liberalism. We need a strong social net, whose limits, however, must be determined by the market economy profitability of the entire system.

[Kalnoky] Is such a transition conceivable without great hardships, such as unemployment or inflation?

[Roman] Theoretically, yes. We have studied the problem and quantified our program of transition, starting with social expenditures. Our economy is supported by two pillars: agriculture, tourism, and some technically specialized industries, such as aeronautics and astronautics. If we quickly find good Western partners, then we will be able to compensate for the social expenditures of transition with the successes in these fields, we can counter unemployment, and we can keep inflation in check.

[Kalnoky] Today 200,000 Romanians on both sides of the Moldavian-Soviet border have demonstrated for opening the border. Obviously, reunification with Bessarabia is the will of the people. Why does the government not represent the people's will on this question?

[Roman] At the moment this is not appropriate. In the precarious stage of restructuring in East Europe, one must not touch upon borders. A solution to this problem is conceivable only within the framework of a stable European peace system in consensus among all European peoples.

[Kalnoky] At the moment the political climate in the country is full of aggression on all sides. Do you think that whoever loses the elections will accept defeat? Are you afraid of unrest after a potential victory?

[Roman] I do not think that there is an aggressive mood on our side. After the elections it will certainly be very difficult, but if the majority of the people know that their convictions are represented, things will work out because they want and need stability and peace.

[Kalnoky] Should there then also be an independent, private mass media? Television, radio?

[Roman] Yes, we need one or two private television stations. The state monopoly must disappear.

[Kalnoky] Then why have you rejected Mr. Ratiu's offer of a private television network financed by him?

[Roman] Why only by him?

Television Studio Reports Acts of Vandalism

AU0705174190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1651 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 7/5/1990—On the night of 6 to 7 May an act of vandalism was registered in Studio No. 2 of the Free Romanian Television all the imported cameras being destroyed.

A mobile unit for live transmission and a radio-relay car were deteriorated.

The inquiry into these acts continues.

Parties Join Central Electoral Bureau

AU0805091690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0812 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 8/5/1990—Ovidiu Zarnescu, chairman of the Central Electoral Bureau, announced the bureau's final composition in a news conference given at the Bucharest International Press Centre for Romanian and foreign journalists. Besides the seven judges appointed in the beginning, representatives of the following ten political parties and formations participant in the elections were co-opted: the National Salvation Front, the National Liberal Party, the National Peasant (Christian Democratic) Party, the Agrarian Democratic Party, the Center Democratic Group, the Ecological Movement, the Socialist Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Alliance for Romanians' Unity and the Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania.

Election Finances, Rules, Procedures Viewed

AU0905093390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0749 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 9/5/1990—The government spends 130 million lei on the organization of elections, adding to which are the imports of the technical equipment required (computers, telefaxes, a.o.).

Nearly 1,000 foreign observers and very many journalists from dailies, news agencies and radio and television stations on all continents are expected to attend the operations for elections.

Starting May 18, zero hours, any election propaganda through radio or television stops and meetings are forbidden.

The police registered 105 cases related to the election campaign. So far 70 have been identified: 63 were contraventions punished as such and seven are penal offences.

Before and on the day of elections no spirits are to be sold. On May 20 police forces and military will protect the poll stations within a radius of 500 meter. The stations will be entered only by the citizens who want to cast their vote and the persons accredited.

On the election day, a West German company specialized in polling public opinion will be present at 300 poll stations of the 12,380 existing throughout the country. The company will give the first prognosis of return a minute after elections end. A second prognosis, a more accurate one, worked out according to a larger volume of information will be made public in the morning of 21 May. The same prognosis company succeeded in anticipating the election returns in the GDR with an error of only 0.1 percent. The final results for the office of president will be probably known on May 22, while those for the Parliament on May 23.

Meeting of County Mayors on Election Tasks

AU0805203190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1952 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 8/5/1990—A working meeting was held on 8 May with county mayors and secretaries and of Bucharest City to survey the fulfillment of the tasks incumbent on them from the election law, as well as the necessary measures for the further carrying into effect of the programme approved by the government.

The meeting was attended by the members of the technical team of the government set up under the resolution 303/1990, just as by representatives of other central bodies that provide the necessary conditions for a proper course of elections. Stress was laid on the tasks the Mayorships have in solving the problems raised during the 3 May working meeting with representatives of political parties and groups as regards:

—more places for displaying electoral posters, their safety, the punishment and popularization of those guilty of their destruction,
—assistance in printing newspapers and electoral posters,
—funds to cover travel expenses of representatives of political parties and groups for the completion of electoral bureaus and polling stations,
—the ensurance of order during electoral meetings,
—greater solicitude of mayors in solving the problems raised by political parties and groups, and others.

Reference was made to the measures to be taken until the end of the election campaign, the tasks incumbent on mayorships, more particularly those regarding the printing of the voting bulletins, according to the law, the ensurance of their safety after their printing, of a sufficient number of booths and boxes to guarantee the secrecy of the ballot, the preparation and proper equipment of the polling stations. The measures were considered set by the Ministry of the Interior and the National Defense Ministry to keep public order and quiet over this period and on the election day, properly guard polling stations and of the headquarters of the political parties and groups. The participants in the meeting assured that they would fulfill their tasks under the election law and the government's resolution.

Party Leaders Note Privatization Issues

AU0905081290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0620 GMT 9 May 90

["Political Parties and Privatization"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 9/5/1990—Privatization—a key theme of the election campaign—is the sure road to prosperity contend representatives of four major political parties contesting the parliamentary elections set for 20 May in an interview with the "Curierul Comercial" (Trade Courier) weekly.

Speaking about privatization in the tertiary sector, Vadim Aroneanu, a leading Romanian Social Democratic Party member, favors fast action, his view of trade being that of "a vast network of (small) private shops" paralleled by fully autonomous large shops and wholesale units.

Dismissing the Marxist theory that services are not a national income-formation sector, Nicolae Os, National Salvation Front's spokesman believes that private initiative will make services and trade the most dynamic sectors of the economy. In his opinion, the existing legal framework is "inadequate and too narrow to allow private initiative to develop" and should be changed. Another idea is that foreign capital can be beneficial in this effort to improve the performance of trade and services, of the economy in general.

The assistant secretary-general of the National Peasant (Christian Democratic) Party, Ioan Manea, advocates the full privatization of trade—gradually but at a brisk pace—through a wide network of small private shops and the conversion of shopping precincts and department stores into stockholding companies.

A clearer idea is outlined by the National Liberal Party's executive secretary, Dinu Patriciu, who says that "it is easier to build new structures than to restructure". His party strategy is the gradual if fast privatization of trade, services and the small industry. In the medium-sized industry, privatization can be achieved in three ways: either to turn enterprises into stock holding companies with share issued only to their personnel, or to make them stock holding societies the stock of which is partly distributed to the personnel and partly sold to firms that can put to work modern and competitive technologies, or to sell out loss-making enterprises whose technologies are obsolete to buyers who can re-equip and operate them at a profit. As

concerns the industrial giants, they should be considered on a case-by-case basis: only after a thorough analysis shall action be taken for their decentralization and operation on the market-economy principles.

Call for Consensus, Fair Election Campaign

AU0705163890 Bucharest ADEVARUL in Romanian 28 Apr 90 p 1

[ADEVARUL Director Darie Novaceanu article: "Let Us Return to Consensus"]

[Text] It has repeatedly been said that so far Romanian television has been the only one in the world to broadcast a revolution live, thus contributing to its victory. And again, it would be unfair, it would be a great pity, if it were the one to transmit live the defeat of that revolution, exactly when we have the duty and obligation to complete and consolidate it.

This danger exists. As a possibility—so far—it existed in January and February, when many methods differed and people parted, who should have proceeded together, bearing the same banner irrespective of their political convictions. At this time, however, the threat is greater: The daily countdown to the "ballot day" increases this threat.

Not admitting that they could loose the elections or foreseeing that such a thing might happen, a few parties have trampled over the national consensus and will no longer accept any kind of dialogue with the country (and the government) except in the street. The power vacuum is being filled with disorder, hatred, screams, and violence. This filling comes from the street, where the given parties have set up their electoral rostrum made up of human bodies. Such a thing has never happened and is not happening anywhere in the world, neither in Europe nor in Africa. But it happens in our country because here anything can happen, especially abnormal things such as these rostrums of human bodies; our bodies that, in their turn, are nothing but our biography up to 22 December.

This is the danger, a great danger calculated by a few parties and not reckoned with in time either by the Provisional National Unity Council or the parliament, whose last session clearly demonstrated our shattered consensus.

Naturally, the possibility exists that the expected result of this danger is exactly the opposite: The parties that want to replace the state power by street power by means of these rostrums of human bodies may become compromised and loose their great chance to win the elections honestly.

The wisest thing to do is to return to consensus, to withdraw the rostrums of human flesh from the street, and relaunch and steer the election campaign in the right direction as the Election Law stipulates. Destabilizing state power, destabilizing the parliament, and destabilizing the economy are not factors to ensure a correct election campaign. The parties have to believe in the power of the vote because otherwise voters will not believe in the parties.

Parties Appeal for 'Civilized' Campaign

AU0805185890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1811 GMT 8 May 90

["Election Campaign—For a Civilized Campaign"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 8/5/1990—The representatives of the Liberal Party (of Liberty) in Romania, the Democratic Unity Party of Romania, the Ecologist Movement of Romania, the Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania, the Bratianu Liberal Union, the Christian and Democratic National Peasant Party, the National Salvation Front, the National Liberal Party and the Social- Democratic Party adopted in Brasov the declaration-appeal regarding the further course of the election campaign. These parties' representatives pledged that "no initiative or electoral action of any party or political grouping have defamatory, insulting, violent or destructive character for other party or political grouping" and demand "the police bodies in all settlements of the county prove steady in ensuring a climate of order in all electoral activities". During the meetings they should make their members and supporters have a civilized attitude, avoid excesses and violence, pledging not to arrange simultaneous electoral actions in the same place and not to resort to counteractions.

Roman Campaigns in Vaslui County

AU0605183690 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 6 May 90

[Text] Within the framework of the election campaign of the National Salvation Front for the 20 May elections, today Prime Minister Petre Roman visited Vaslui County.

In the commune of (?Sinborghesti) the delegation participated in the blessing of the new church that was built in the wake of the revolution. In Vaslui Municipality the prime minister attended a meeting organized by the Culture-Historic "Podul Inalt" Association, during which the Proclamation of Podul Inalt was read.

Mr. Petre Roman then laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes of the revolution at the heroes cemetery in Vaslui.

In Birlad an election meeting took place in support of the National Salvation Front and the Proclamation of Podul Inalt. On this occasion, the candidates of the National Salvation Front for the Senate and the Deputies' Assembly in Vaslui constituency were presented to the electorate. Mr. Petre Roman made a short speech.

Ion Ratiu Statements at 3 May News Conference

AU0405185190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1714 GMT 4 May 90

["Election Campaign—Mr.Ratiu Considers Himself a Guarantee of True Democracy"—ROMPRES]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 4/5/1990—I want the country's reorientation towards Western-type democracy and a market economy, said Mr. Ion Ratiu, presidential candidate of the Christian and Democratic National Peasant Party, during a press conference held in Bucharest on Thursday. This is a process to which I could contribute more than the other presidential candidates, he also said.

Romania, Mr. Ratiu considers, boasts the essential elements it needs to rapidly turn into a prosperous country as it does have skilled labour, intelligent people and greater resouces than other East-European countries do. Furthermore, it has no foreign debts. What it lacks is the guarantee of true democracy. And I can offer that guarantee owing to the connections I have in the West [sentence as received]. I have already discussed possibilities for the Romanian Optical Enterprise in Bucharest to get into contact and sign contracts with Western companies. Furthermore, I also discussed ways to cooperate with Western companies to render 274 Romanian merchant vessels operational again.

Ratiu Campaigns in Tirgu Mures

AU0705154190 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Mr. Ion Ratiu, candidate of the National Peasant (Christian Democratic) Party for the office of president of Romania in the 20 May elections, this afternoon met with voters in Tirgu Mures. The electoral meeting took place in an atmosphere charged both pro and con, but without incidents.

Addressing the crowd—some 3,000 people—both in Romanian and Hungarian, Mr. Ion Ratiu outlined the main targets of his election platform, promising that, if he was victorious in the election, he would strive to offer the Romanian people prospects for becoming integrated into a united and prosperous Europe.

Challenged to answer some questions voiced from among the crowd, Mr. Ion Ratiu expressed dismay with the fact that a small group of participants in the electoral meeting were so noisy that he was hampered from expressing his thoughts in peace and quiet.

Ratiu Favors Powerful, Independent Trade Unions

AU0705183590 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1620 GMT 7 May 90

["Election Campaign—Mr. Ratiu: Trade Unions Should Become a Counterpower"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 7/5/1990—Christian and Democratic National Peasant Party candidate to Romania's presidency, Ion Ratiu, launched an appeal to the Free Trade Unions to be powerful and independent, "to become a real state counterpower."

A communique sent to ROMPRES Agency shows that Mr. Ion Ratiu declares in favour of a minimum pay which is to be negotiated between the state and the Free Trade Unions and which should be guaranteed by law. In his opinion, the annual pay rise itself should be a subject of negotiation and comparable with the prices rises; unemployment insurances worth of 75 percent of their pay should be paid to those who from various reasons are not given jobs in accordance with their training.

The communique underscores the necessity that all Romanian trade unions have brotherly relations with the trade unions in other countries and take full advantage of their experience.

Paler Accuses Ratiu of Immoral Conduct

AU0705194890 Bucharest ADEVARUL in Romanian 3 May 90 p 1

[Editorial note: "Mr. Octavian Paler Accuses Mr. Ion Ratiu of Immoral Conduct"]

[Text] Mr. Ratiu's presence in University Square is at least immoral—Mr. Octavian Paler categorically declared at a televised colloquium Tuesday evening, 1 May. He believes that in this way the candidate of the National Peasant (Christian Democratic) Party for the country's presidency tried—in an intolerable way—to make headway in the election campaign at the expense of the feelings of fear and mistrust reflected—according to the same opinion—by the prolonged University Square demonstration.

Given the fact that Mr. Ratiu did not once pass through University Square in recent days—during one of his accidental walks here he even tried to make use of a megaphone—it means that the accusation of immorality made by Mr. Paler refers to a recurrence.... Will Mr. Ratiu receive an answer to what has been said about him—and accepted, as far as we could see, by the participants in the televised discussion—from the honorary director of ROMANIA LIBERA? We are waiting.

NPCDP Lettter to Iliescu, Roman Noted

AU0905085690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0819 GMT 9 May 90

["Letter of the Christian and Democratic National Peasant Party"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 9/5/1990—The Christian and Democratic National Peasant Party [NPCDP] addressed a letter to Ion Iliescu and Petre Roman in which, by invoking "general terror", "annihilation of the minimum period of free and unconstrained propaganda before elections", "the direct subordination of the radio

and television to the country's president, incompatible with his position as a candidate for presidency", "obstruction of the opposition parties' newspapers" and the attitude of the Provisional National Unity Council president towards the young independent workers and students, requests the postponement of elections for at least three months.

The Christian and Democratic National Party mentions that "the deadline of the answer should be 9 May 1990", after which safeguarding and promotion of democracy is Romania."

Teaching Staff Urged To Vote for NPCDP

AU0505171490 Bucharest DREPTATEA in Romanian 27 Apr 90 p 1

[Unattributed report: "The Election Emblem of the National Peasant (Christian Democratic) Party Is an Eye!"]

[Text] **Professors and teachers,**

Educators,

Pedagogues of the Romanian nation!

Literacy has always been the greatest aspiration of Romanians! We are a nation that is open to learning; we are an inventive and creative nation in all areas of material and cultural areas.

These centuries-old aspirations were smothered by the 45 years of communism; thus Romanian intensive thinking has been seriously affected.

The time has come to get reintegrated into the cultural activity of the world! This can be achieved only on the basis of thorough literacy and a solid humanist education in the spirit of our ancient traditions.

Viewing education in new Romania as a system aimed at the cultural renaissance of the Romanian people, at freeing them from the influence of any kind of political ideology, and at educating all young people on the basis of humanist and highly moral values, **the National Peasant (Christian Democratic) Party [NPCDP]** places this sector in the center of culture and national spirituality.

The NPCDP—through its program on education—proposes to democratize the Romanian school and to restore its function in a profoundly democratic society.

Through its program and its entire policy, **the NPCDP** proposes to restore the dignity of those active in schools by bestowing on them the appreciation they deserve as pedagogues of the Romanian nation.

Professors, teachers, educators! Vote for the NPCDP, the party of the spiritual renaissance of Romania!

'Podul Inalt-Vaslui 1990' Society Set Up

AU0405190790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1728 GMT 4 May 90

["Cultural News—The 'Podul Inalt-Vaslui 1990' Society"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 4/5/1990—The "Podul Inalt-Vaslui 1990" society has been set up in Vaslui town, Moldova, with Professor Constantin Cihodaru, DSc, as honorary president. The name of the society is taken from the historic site of a famous battle won by Moldavians under their equally famous Prince Stephen the Great in 1475.

According to the principles and targets in the platform-program, the society is not a political organization. It is open to all Romanians that love justice and truth, irrespective of their political options, and it intends to investigate and restore the historic truth regarding the existence of the Romanian people. It will also campaign for the integretion of Romania's true history in the world history.

The platform-program shows that the society will heed the citizens' general frame of mind, aspirations and will campaign, within the system of laws instituted by the elected representatives of the nation, so that no one may speak and decide in the name of the people except for those autorized by the people itself: No one must upset the work and peace of the nation in the name of so-called principles shared by one group or another.

Issues Proclamation

AU0705122390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0935 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/5/1990—The society "Podul Inalt-Vaslui 1990", a recently set up apolitical organization, open to all the country's citizens, adopted on May 6, 1990 a ten-item proclamation addressed to the Romanians everywhere. It points to the significance of the Romanian December revolution that has paved the way for a genuinely democratic society, with no comeback to communism, and reiterates Romania's belonging to Europe.

In reference to the possibilities of the Romanian people to decide on its free and independent destiny, on the eve of the forthcoming ballot, the proclamation highlights its right and capacity of electing both the political programmes proposed and the candidates who best embody the fighters able to implement them.

Mentioning that the way of expressing national will is regulated by the election law, the proclamation considers that the groups under the patronage of the proclamation of Timisoara and showing no respect for laws do not represent the people. That the date of elections set under the law on May 20, 1990 cannot be changed, and that the candidatures for Romania's presidency are legal.

The intention to boycott the elections and compromise them clearly evinces that some political groupings do not aim at promoting and safeguarding the people's fundamental interests but at seizing power with a view to imposing their own interests, the "Podul Inalt" society opines.

Vatra Romaneasca National Conference Opens

AU0405184890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1717 GMT 4 May 90

["Political Life—National Conference of the "Vatra Romaneasca" Union"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 4/5/1990—The proceedings of the first national conference of the "Vatra Romaneasca" union opened in Tirgu Mures on May 4. The forum is attended by 5,000 delegates from all over the country and by 100 invited guests representatives of the Romanian and foreign press.

On Friday, Mr. Radu Ceontea, president on the union, read the report of the steering board.

The conference will discuss and approve the declaration and programme and the statute of the organization and will also elect its executive bodies.

The proceedings continue.

Conference Elects Leadership

AU0705090290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0628 GMT 7 May 90

["Political Life: All-Country Conference of Vatra Romaneasca Union"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/5/1990—The all-country conference of the Vatra Romaneasca Union debated and endorsed on Saturday the program-declaration and statute of the Union. It also elected the organization's leadership. Radu Ceontea was elected executive chairman. The conference addressed a motion to the parliament and government to be elected on May 20 and endorsed an appeal to the country.

Wants 1 Dec To Be National Day

AU0705201190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1815 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 7/5/1990—On May [date not given] the all-country conference of the "Vatra Romaneasca" Union adopted a "call to the country" released in Bucharest today.

"We have just finished the demolition of the dictatorship and here are dissension and enmity. The spirit of solidarity, of union among the citizens of this country has weakened as if we forgot we were the sons of the same land. The political pluralism established by the December revolution as a new structure in the political life has not yielded the expected fruits. It has not established a fair competition among parties, offering us a saddening image of disunion, of misunderstanding among brothers," the document reads.

"It is only our strength and sacrifice that can build a new Romania, worthy of its own history, on the world's map—only by ourselves'—this is the only solution to the countless problems confronting us. This is the lesson of four months after the revolution, and of 45 years of terror...

"Let us not forget that the political regime of the last 45 years was not the Romanian people's choice. Communism was imposed on us by foreign forces, by the international conspiracy at the end of World War II, that despised the suffering of the country. Let us not forget also that in the world history the Romanian revolution of December is the first, and until now, the only anticommunist revolution that goes to the end, to the removal of this planetary cancer of totalitarianism, of communist dictatorship. By removing the yoke of slavery and dishonour others had put on our shoulders, the Romanian people has once again proved that only by oneself can one win freedom and dignity.

"Let us forget our small passions, interests and self-pride and give the most profound sense to the sacrifice of our children, making of Romania a country of dignity, of free and productive work, a country of the joy of life. Whatever our plans for the future, we will not succeed unless we remain united. It is in union that we will find the strength we so much need. Our call to union is addressed both to the Romanians and to the ethnic minorities, to all the inhabitants of this land, since we suffered together, we toppled the dictatorship together and we shall work for a new country together."

The document calls on all peasants not to mix agriculture with politics, to till the land with the faith that they do it for the country and God, for "our ancient hearth." The Romanian workers "should start curing the Romanian society of the dreadful disease of scamped work."

The scholars of this nation "should defend the truth about the world, about the Romanian nation." The country's "youth should grasp the situation the Romanian society is in, with all its consequences, and work dedicatedly for the great and everlasting interest of our nation, for which the previous generations had sacrificed themselves." We call the Romanians living beyond Romania's frontiers "to unity." "Put aside the insignificant disputes that trouble your life and heed your, our great interests. Only living and working together will the Romanians abroad be able to assume responsibility for the great, general and everlasting interests of our nation. Only united will we be able to preserve our national identity.

"In this context," the document also reads, "we grievously call on Romania's Government to take all the necessary measures for the protection of the Romanians in Hungary, subject for tens of years to a denationalization process, who, over the past weeks, have been the

aim of threats and insults which endanger not only their identity as Romanians but also the safety of their physical person...

"Profound gratitude to and full confidence in the country's brave soldiers.

"Vatra Romaneasca," alongside the whole Romanian nation, is proud to learn about the sacred oath you have taken not ever to let this country be put to auction by the great powers. We fully believe that the military training of the soldiers ensures the capacity of our Army to defend the country's frontiers against any enemy.

"In token of the respect all the Romanians nurture for the country's frontiers and of the duty we have to sacrifice ourselves for them, as a homage paid to the day when the country's borders coincided for the first time with the borders of the Romanian language, "Vatra Romaneasca," on behalf of all its members, and convinced that it does it also in the name of all the Romanians everywhere, asks that the day of 1 December be declared the national day of the Romanian people, of Romania."

Stanculescu Discusses Army Issues

AU0505151290 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 5 May 90

[Text] National Defense Minister Mr. Atanasie Victor Stanculescu met with Romanian press representatives at the Central Army House on 4 May. We will now present a succinct report on the statements made by the minister on this occasion:

Following consultations with a number of Army cadres, it can be said that a sound atmosphere prevails in military units at this time. The candidates for the country's presidency have to publish their positions in connection with the Army's role after the elections. By no means and under no circumstances will we tolerate the military staff being influenced in their political options; all military personnel are free to vote for the platform, candidate, or candidates they prefer. No electoral meetings will be held in military units.

During the news conference, the minister made extensive reference to steps aimed at democratizing the Army, to a number of aspects regarding cooperation with the Warsaw Pact, to the Army's position toward religion, to the situation of the troops taken over from the Securitate, and to the Army's contribution to the December revolution.

Roman Discusses Joint Enterprises at Sibiu

AU0405200890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1806 GMT 4 May 90

["Prime Minister Petre Roman in Sibiu"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 4/5/1990—Friday 4 May Romania's Prime Minister Petre Roman visited the "Independenta" works of Sibiu where he discussed the development of the enterprise jointly with foreign firms in a talk with the board of administration and trade union leaders. A programme will be drafted with the aim of making quality products comparable with those turned out by well-established firms in the international market.

Black Sea Oil, Gas Extraction Noted

AU0705132890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1157 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/5/1990—Since the beginning of this year, the Romanian oilfielders working on the Black Sea offshore drilling platforms have extracted 250,000 tons of crude and 47 million cu.m. of gas. Seven wells will soon become operational and considerably boost the daily oil production. As announced by "Petromar" an enterprise specialized in tapping, drilling and exploiting crude deposits on the Black Sea continental shelf, exploitation works will start on another two deposits in the area, discovered and homologated three years ago.

Siret-Baragan Canal in Final Stage of Completion

AU0705133090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1157 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/5/1990—More than 1,700 people and some 500 machinery and equipment (bulldozers, tip-lorries, cement conveyors, cranes, dragline excavators) are concentrated on making the Siret-Baragan irrigation canal.

The canal was designed by Professor Dorian as early as 1912, while Anghel Saligny stated that it was a work the country needed because of the low rainfalls in the region. It is gravitational, needs no pumping, has a capacity of 200 meter per second and will provide for the irrigation of 118,000 ha. It also allows for drinking water supply to Focsani Municipality in a flow of 5 meter per second and for the regularization of some rivers. For road traffic, the project provides for the building of 22 bridges and level crossings, of which 16 have been made so far and other three are in a final execution stage.

Delegate Addresses UN Security Council Session

AU0705091190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0733 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] United Nations (ROMPRES) 7/5/1990—Taking the floor during the debates in the Security Council surveying the situation in the occupied Arab territories, the Romanian representative showed that the USSR's request for an analysis of that situation was an answer to the continuing settlement of immigrants in the occupied territories and the growing tendencies of that process. It also meets the Palestinian people's concerns regarding that matter. That is why the Security Council is called

upon to demand strict observance of the international norms covering the problem, the Romanian representative said. Mentioning the dispositions of the Geneva convention on the protection of civil persons during war, he showed the document stipulated that the occupation force should not resort to acts modifying the demographic structure in the occupied territory. In the context, he stressed that to stop the settlement of further Israeli immigrants in the occupied territories would be a measure apt to help achieve a just and durable peace in the Middle East as soon as possible.

Economy Officials on Talks With UN Official

AU0805190790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1646 GMT 8 May 90

["Diplomatic Agenda—A Non-Conservative Programme"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 8/5/1990—During the meeting and talks between Mr. William Draper III, director-general of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with representatives of the Ministry of the National Economy as well as of the National Commission for Small Industry and Services, an interesting exchange of information was effected and several cooperation projects were agreed upon with regard to the current development strategies for Romania's transition to a market economy and, within this process, to the building of an economy based on private property.

In connection with the talks held at the Ministry of the National Economy, Mr. Andrei Severin, secretary of state, showed that the UNDP director-general considered the Romanian programme for a passage to the market economy, based on an open view, as nonconformist and non-conservative, as being anchored in the realities of the existing mechanism that cannot be ignored. During the meeting it was decided that UNDP experts should supply know-how and information about the experience of other East or West European countries in privatization. Likewise, the development programmes for the private sector will be examined as it is to be financed by the UNDP. The dialogue with the UNDP delegation paved the way for the ensurance of a systematic flow of information. It was also covenanted that together with the UNDP representatives to Bucharest a center of consulting be set up in Romania to solve problems related to the market economy and privatization in particular.

During the talks and interviews with the executives of the Commission for Small Industry and Services, Mrs. Adriana Tas, director of the commission, underscored that they evinced the UNDP representatives' readiness to look into the proposals advanced by the Romanian side, as they are of great significance for the organization and unfolding of will make the object of projects to be jointly carried out, namely the creation, organization and development of small private enterprises in Romania, the protection and improvement of their administration, the finding out of the spheres of activity where private units can be set up, the establishment of new relations of cooperation between private and public small enterprises, the ways of controlling the activity of small enterprises and other organizational forms on the basis of free initiative. Both sides' willingness was shown to continue dialogue in the sphere of exchanges of information and experience, for UNDP's growing support to stimulate free-initiative-based activities in Romania.

Swiss Businessman Offers Help for Recovery

AU0705145890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1351 GMT 7 May 90

["Interviews Statements—Reality in Romania and What the West Says About it Are Two Different Things"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/5/1990—Romanian Prime Minister Petre Roman received on 7 May Dimitrie Sturdza, a Romanian-born Swiss businessman.

In a talk with the Romanian prime minister the guest said he wished to help Romania's economic recovery and its growing relationship with Swiss financial and banking circles.

After the talk, Mr. Sturdza told a ROMPRES reporter: I have seen very positive things since I came to Romania. What the West says about your country is not what I saw. One very positive fact is that, although I saw different demonstrations in the city, I did not see molestations like in other countries in such electoral circumstances or after a revolution. The Romanian people demonstrates in a civilised manner. The Romanian people is said in the West to be unprepared for elections. To tell the people that they cannot elect is just to slap them in the face. I do not engage in politics, I am a businessman. I came to Romania to offer help. However, I think that after the 20 May elections when someone is elected to rule the country it is very important to have also an opposition, a constructive opposition. It is my opinion that, after about 45 years when the Romanian people could say nothing, the conditions are in place for citizens freely to state their views.

IAEA Official Discusses Cernavoda Power Plant

AU0405191090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1721 GMT 4 May 90

["The Economy—IAEA Assistance to Romania"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 4/5/1990—Upon an invitation extended by the National Commission for Nuclear Activity Control an expert delegation led by Mr. Lopez Cotarelo of the Standing Secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, a specialized UN body, are paying a visit to Romania. Palpable possibilities are analysed to supplement the technical-assistance programme for Romania over 1990-1992 in the peaceful uses of nuclear power. As part of this programme, priority is given to the building of the nuclear power plant at Cernavoda in conditions of full security.

Further on LCY Party Plenum Discussions

AU0805114890 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 8 May 90

[Kosta Krajincanic report]

[Excerpts] Central Committee [CC] members discussed the agenda for a full two hours. It was proposed that all initiatives be discussed concerning the continuation of the 14th extraordinary congress and the convening of a new congress of renewal of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY]. [passage omitted]

Since it was established after the break that there was no quorum—only 89 CC members are present—it was decided that the rest of the session should have a working consultative character and that no decisions can be made at it.

The working presidium proposed that only those initiatives that have been submitted to the CC be discussed and, in this connection, Presidium Secretary Petar Skundric briefed those present on the various alternatives and possibilities for continuing and concluding the 14th extraordinary congress.

The CC members should now reach agreement on the most acceptable alternative. Skundric proposed, on behalf of the Presidium, that the 14th congress should be continued and concluded within one day at the end of May. This would immediately be followed by a new congress, which would be a congress of the renewal of the LCY. Skundric stressed that it is essential that the LCY remains a unified Yugoslav organization.

The discussion on this proposal has begun, and Simeon Buncic is currently speaking on the rostrum.

That is all from the Sava center.

Further on Session

LD0805212390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0919 GMT 8 May 90

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG)—The 31st plenary session of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee [CC] that, for various reasons has been postponed four times so far, opened in Belgrade's Sava Center on 8 May. But, as expected, the opening part of the session was reminiscent of many previous ones when it was not possible to arrive at a common stand on the agenda.

The LCY CC members were today faced with two proposals. On behalf of the party leadership, LCY CC Presidium President Milan Pancevski proposed that the debate should focus on an initiative to wind up the 14th LCY Extraordinary Congress and on preparations for the congress of the LCY renewal.

Tito Petkovski reacted to this proposal immediately. Speaking on behalf of the Macedonian party leadership, he insisted that today's plenum should note that the session was not attended by the CC members from two LCY parts. In view of this, according to Petkovski, it entails that the present LC "is in no position to pass any decisions" and the agenda should, therefore, include all existing problems thus contributing to the efforts to pull out of the present crisis in the LCY.

Petkovski also insisted that, because of the lack of quorum, today's session should have a working-consultative character and should consider initiatives put forward by the LC organizations of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, and the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA]. In his view, a letter recently sent by the LCY CC Presidium asking the membership to put forward views about the party's future should not be discussed today either. He also asked the CC to elect a new working presidium for today's session and called on the LCY CC Presidium to resign.

Milomir Grbovic replied by stressing that the LCY CC Presidium does not find enough grounds to meet the Macedonian LC's demands. He recalled that when the 14th congress was interrupted it was decided that LCY CC and its Presidium should continue to function and should do their utmost to enable the congress to be resumed and completed before the end of May. He cited 26 May as a concrete proposal. According to Grbovic, in response to an initiative by the LCY organization in the JNA, once the congress is resumed, the LCY CC and its Presidium will be released from their duties. In view of this, the proposal made by the Macedonian Communists is unacceptable.

Having stressed that the CC members from Macedonia came to today's "meeting" prompted by the desire to help to find a way out of the crisis, Petar Gosev warned that the representatives of Macedonian Communists are in no position to change their attitude since a decision to this effect could only be made by the Macedonian LC CC.

Gosev repeated that the Macedonian LC CC and the grass-roots membership are exercising their right in calling on the Macedonian LC representatives in the LCY CC Presidium, i.e., Milan Pancevski and Ljubomir Varoslija, to resign. Gosev reiterated a view expressed by Petkovski earlier in the debate to the effect that current members of the LCY CC Presidium cannot sit on the working presidium, which can only comprise representatives from Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, and the JNA.

Gosev expressed his surprise at the fact that the date for resuming the congress was announced even before any agreement was reached. He also insisted that today's session should have an exclusively working character and that the LCY CC Presidium's letter to the membership should not be discussed.

Darinka Djuraskovic stressed that "too much attention is being paid to the fact that today's session is not being attended by two of eight parts of the LCY. We knew about it before and there is no need to waste time today

discussing whether there is a quorum or not. [passage omitted: a great deal of goodwill needed to find a way out of the crisis]

Stevan Mirkovic suggested that the CC should continue its proceedings in its existing format with a view to identifying the chances for the resumption of the congress and for the establishment of the conditions to hold the congress of renewal on the basis of the three (? well-known) initiatives. If there is no quorum to make any decisions, the session should be of a working-consultative nature with the caveat that any proposals arrived at should be submitted for verification to the LC central and provincial committees and to the LC organization in the JNA, he said.

Mirkovic suggested that the working presidium should be expanded with Ivan Brigic and someone from Macedonia sitting on it as well. In his view, the central issue of the agenda should be the initiatives, but with the proviso that it should be said what had been done since the last session. I voted for the letter and the results interest me, he (?added).

I am glad that the comrades from Macedonia and Bosnia-Hercegovina have come today because this provides an opportunity [words indistinct]. The situation in Yugoslavia, especially in the republics where elections were held, shows that no LC can "pass" unless the LCY stands firmly on its feet, he warned.

Dragan Kalinic's view is that the LCY CC session today is the last one. The events in the country are happening at such speed that soon we will have to [words indistinct].

[Words indistinct] new divisions we in Bosnia-Hercegovina cannot accept. The abandonment of the (?concept) of the Yugoslav organization will lead to the breakup of the LC in Bosnia-Hercegovina, identification with one's own nation and creation of national options, was the notice served by Kalinic. Any procrastination with the devising of the most suitable variant for the preservation of the Yugoslav organization must be obviated, and there is no single or collective price that should not be paid in order to implement this objective, he stressed.

Narandza Jovanov warned that the LCY CC and its Presidium are parts of a single LCY that is not based on a confederal principle, recalling that the agreed deadline for the resumption of the 14th congress was two weeks after its adjournement. However, four months have since elapsed. [passage indistinct]

Gosev made the assessment that a great deal of reciprocal understanding and tolerance are required to get out of this situation, but when one comes to have talks with an ultimatum you do not have talks, stressed Milo Djukanovic. I am not a supporter of proceedings when one insists on one and not another kind of session, or on such and such an agenda. Unfortunately this has been displayed in the LCY and we know full well how it all ended. [passage omitted on Djukanovic saying the CC should concentrate on the letter]

Blagoja Handzijski does not, he said, agree with Djukanovic because he believes that there is no Yugoslav character of the LCY without all its constituent parts. The fact that we came today signals our good will. It means that we are for a united LCY. [passage indistinct]

Dragutin Kosovac made the assessment that there had been a significant convergence of views that makes possible a solution of the problems. However, there must be no outvoting during this session; we should be aiming at unity. Kosovac sees the initiative by the LCY organization in the JNA that, he said, had had a very broad acceptance and had a chance to rally together most Communists as being the backbone for this action.

Having welcomed the arrival of the LCY CC members from Bosnia-Hercegovina and Macedonia to attend this plenum, Borislav Mikelic said that he is sorry "his comrades from the LC of Croatia" had not come. Concerning the initiative of the LCY organization in the JNA, he noted that at the time of conflict it was blazing the trail for a way out (?of the present) situation. [passage omitted: this should be a working and consultative meeting]

We have come here with out stands formed in advance, but we certainly have powers to come to an understanding, Trifunovic said. He described as groundless the assumptions "that anyone has come here to outvote someone else." The initiatives have to be discussed which in essence had been brought closer together. The initiative by the LCY organization in the JNA, taken together with some other points, is a good basis on which we can come to an agreement. [passage omitted on Trifunovic supporting Mirkovic on the expansion of the working presidium]

Petar Gosev asked to be given the floor again. He made the assessment that one cannot have a debate unless a precise agenda had been agreed upon. We accept the discussion on the three initiatives, but not the debate on the letter to the membership. No decisions can be taken because this is a consultative meeting, but it can help us to come to an agreement formally to end the adjourned congress.

We are working for a Yugoslav character of the LCY, but we do not all look at it the same way, was the assessment made by Gosev, so it would be a good thing to come to an understanding on this. We do not want a quarrel but an understanding. We do not seek the resignation of the LCY CC Presidium, but we are entitled to say what we think of its composition and also of the way we are represented on it. [passage indistinct]

After a discussion that went on for almost three hours, the CC agreed that the attention of this session should focus on the initiative to end the 14th extraordinary congress and to prepare the congress of the renewal of

the LCY. A discussion on the reaction of the party membership to the letter of the LCY CC was "deleted" from the agenda.

It was announced that the plenum was attended by 89 CC members, which was less than the required quorum and that Andrej Spasov, Krste Markovski, and Muhamed Abadzic has tendered their resignations.

The introductory report on the basic topic of the session was read by Petar Skundric, LCY CC Presidium acting secretary.

After Skundric's report, Simeon Buncic asked to be given the floor. He explained the substance of the initiative provided by the LCY organization in the JNA.

Buncic stressed that the LC no longer wants or can pursue the "old" ways. However, the "new" ways are neither known or confirmed either in the LCY or in our society.

The struggle between the protagonists of various concepts of future development is fierce. The worst thing is that passions have begun to prevail over common sense.

"In the name of democracy and party pluralism, people of very dangerous intentions and very unpredictable actions are getting or have already gotten key positions in our society. Unfortunately, playing the card of national emotions, they gained the confidence of the people, they blindly march into the past of border changes and fratricidal war," Buncic stressed.

For this reason, it is exceptionally important that the negative trend should be cut short and stopped and that all progressive and well-meaning people and who wish and want to live a free and secure life should be involved to the maximum in the implementation of reform commitments.

The LCY—at least in the present situation—has proved to be incapable of responding to the challenges of the our time, Buncic belives.

In this situation, the efforts of the Communists in the JNA are concentrated on doing everything to seek a solution to overcome the blockade in the activity of the Communists and to establish the political and other conditions to build a communist organization of a modern type. This is the substance and intention of our proposal, Buncic stressed. We proceeded from the need to end the 14th extraordinary congress in a politically acceptable manner and in a manner that accords with the statute.

The adoption of the basic points of departure in our proposal will secure a quick and efficient elimination of all the blockades and disagreements as to whether or not the LC still exists. The question of the status of the present leadership will be resolved, and the divisions will be set aside on the nature and character of the LC. The opportunity will be given to devise in reciprocal consultations the most acceptable solutions concerning the future organization and activity of the LC or of a new communist party at federal level, Buncic said. Besides, by fixing the date of the new congress, the entire drive of transforming the LC will become more dynamic and will acquire an organized character. The congress' main document should be a brief statement verified beforehand by all parts of the LCY, Buncic stressed.

We should no longer concern ourselves with the 14th congress, which was a failure, Borislav Mikelic beieves. In his view, a new congress of left-wing forces should be prepared as soon as possible. Without that congress, he said, there is no communication with the historic developments either in Yugoslavia or in the world. The democratic left movement that will attract broad people's masses cannot be established on old furmulas but on entirely new ideas, and it would be a good idea if they were drawn from the European left, Mikelic believes. [passage omitted: a working group is to prepare a draft of the statute of the new organization; Tomislav Radovic says the Communists are responsible for the victories of anticommunists]

Conveying the stands of the Montenegrin leadership, Momir Bulatovic said that its members will display maximum tolerance toward all initiatives of other LC parts and support all the solutions leading to the basic objective—to hold an LCY congress. [passage omitted, expressions of support for recent initiatives and Skundric's proposals; Nikola Jovanovic endorses recent initiatives]

For Dragan Kragulj, the most acceptable is the initiative taken by the Communists in the JNA because, as he said, it is completely realistic regarding the present conditons and it also "hits the nail on the head." The 14th congress must be brought to an end in a dignified manner, and then a new congress has to be organized. Yugoslavia, democracy, and socialism, in his view, should constitute the points of departure for the thoroughgoing program reform that is required. Electoral experience, not only in our country but in East European countries too, suggests that political energy has to be channelled into uniting left-wing forces. He believes that the proposal to hold the congress of renewal as early as June is unrealistic. [passage omitted: Ljubo Radovic says the 14th congress must be ended:; Tito Petkovski and Filip Vukovic support the JNA initiative; Vukovic wonders whether it is a a good idea to hold two congresses in one month]

Despite all the problems the LCY is confronting, its CC has launched deep-seated social reforms and transformation of its organization, Milan Pancevski said. No one is entitled to brake the reforms that have been launched, challenge Yugoslavia based on AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] principles and the LC, and directly or indirectly pull it off the political scene. It is high time the leaderships understood that exclusivity and confrontations can only do harm. If we display goodwill, there is a real chance that the current situation in the LCY will be surmounted, said Pancevski, announcing also that the one-year term of

office held by the Presidium president expires on 17 May and that in accordance with the agreed formula this office must be held by someone from the Montenegrin LC.

Concluding the session, Stevan Mirkovic recalled the agreement that the 14th congress be resumed on 26 May, and the congress of the renewal of the LCY be held one month afterward. This will be discussed by the republican and provincial organizations because by being inquorate the session today was a working and consultative session and has no power to pass decisions.

Mirkovic added that there is no need to hurry with the fixing of the date for the congress of renewal, and that, on the other hand, one should not procrastinate unnecessarily either. One more session of the LCY CC should be held before the resumption of the 14th extraordinary congress.

Skundric Addresses CC

LD0805200390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 8 May 90

["LCY (League of Communists of Yugoslavia) Central Committee Session—Introductory Speech by Petar Skundric"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG)—At this session, Petar Skundric, secretary of the LCY [League of Communists of Yugoslavia] Central Committee [CC] Presidium, stressed in his introductory speech: We must arrive at joint solutions on bringing to a conclusion the 14th Extraordinary LCY Congress and on preparations for the congress of LCY renewal.

The stances of the LCY bodies in the republics and provinces and in the YPA [Yugoslav People's Army] in connection with the conclusion of the 14th extraordinary congress and the new congress are not essentially mutually contradictory, although several important proposals are emerging. All these, however, are based on concurrence, or on the same or similar orientations, on a series of key issues. The difference is, primarily, in the way in which the congress should be prepared. There are three or four variations of one basic concept of the transformation of the LCY and its top bodies and forums.

After enumerating all the initiatives (of the LCY CC Presidium, the Montenegrin LC CC, the LCY Committee in the YPA, and the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC CC), Skundric judged that a joint solution could be found, some form of healthy compromise or middle variation.

The crux of the solution, he said, is the initiative of the LCY Committee in the YPA, but certain elements from other proposals should be taken into consideration.

Based on this general approach, Skundric stressed, we have formulated for the CC the following specific proposals: that the continuation of the 14th extraordinary congress be convened on 26 May and that this congress be wound up at a one-day sitting of the third plenary session; and that at the start of the session statutory decisions should be adopted that will facilitate the conclusion of the 14th extraordinary congress and verify the committee for the preparation of the new congress that will also fulfill the function of the temporary LCY leadership, with the provision that the congress will leave open the possibility of other LCY parts that may be present at the congress subsequently electing their representatives to this committee.

It is proposed that a short statement be adopted on the state and further reform of the LCY, which would also identify the tasks for drawing up a new program and statute, along with the stance that the basic ideas of the LCY declaration form the basis for this...

The new congress is proposed for the end of June.

Skundric stressed that all the content of the congress' work should be directed toward the future, without condemnation or denigration of any part of the LCY or of anyone in the LCY. The generally acceptable orientation is the creation of a modern political party of Yugoslav Communists. The basic direction is that the LCY should continue as a Yugoslav political party fighting for democratic socialism and for a federal Yugoslavia. Without this, we have no real chance in the new multiparty pluralism, Petar Skundric concluded.

Uninvited Speaker Talks

LD0805213890 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG)—During the morning discussion at the session of the LCY [League of Communists of Yugoslavia] Central Committee members, a middle-aged woman stepped on the platform in the Belgrade Sava Center. She introduced herself as Milica Busic, a member of the Yugoslav Union of Journalists. Not knowing at that time that she was an uninvited guest—it is still not clear how without accreditation and despite the security arrangements she was able to get into the Sava Center and into the hall where the plenum was being held—Milan Pancevski, who was chairing the meeting, gave her the floor.

With excitement in her voice, Milica Busic said that "in 1978 she had reported a case of economic espionage to the state security service." Subsequently and according to her unsubstantiated claims, she became a target "for fascists and Nazis from Yugoslavia." "The Secretariat of Internal Affairs in Pula, the Pula garrison, the republican Secretariat of Internal Affairs in Zagreb and the federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs in Belgrade were keeping silent" on this, she added.

After Milica Busic made these statements, President Milan Pancevski interrupted her, cut her short, and the discussion continued as if nothing had happened.

LCY CC Session Ends

LD0805135990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1306 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG)—The working and consultative session of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee ended today with an agreement that the 14th LCY Extraordinary Congress should continue on 26 May, and the congress of the renewal of the LCY one month after this. Republican and provincial LCY committees will make their views known on this because today's meeting was unable to adopt a final decision; because of the lack of a quorum, it had a working and consultative character.

As a basis for the continuation of the 14th extraordinary congress and the preparation of the congress of renewal, the initiatives of the LCYs of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Montenegro and the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army were accepted.

Markovic Discusses Program of Reforms

LD0805215890 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1803 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Brioni, May 8 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Government is ready to join in the battle for a multiparty parliament with its program of reforms, Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic said today at the begining of a three-day conference of economists on the Yugoslav island of Brioni.

Markovic said that the government would duely implement the program of reforms since they, in turn, will open the process of further changes which will lead Yugoslavia into the developed part of the world.

The development of a new system will force all parties to declare themselves whether they are for or against it, Markovic said, and added that no one was ruled out in advance.

Markovic assessed that frameworks have been created within which the state, economic and all other subjects must adapt to conditions dictated by the convertibility of the Yugoslav national currency, the dinar. He noted that the dinar became convertible without financial help from abroad and that Yugoslavia has even paid 4.7 billion dollars of its debt in the meantime.

At least five years is necessary for opening the processes of further chunges in Yugoslavia, starting from changes in its economic structure to the adaption of the Yugoslav tax system to the western european, Markovic assessed.

Bringing down inflation, which now stands at a negative [word indistinct] percent, is just one phase in the path of further changes, Markovic said.

He underscored that the new process of development would be founded on sound bases and would be backed by some infrastructure objects, such as traffic arteries or smaller and medium-sized firms.

Two-Thirds of Croatian Assembly Seats Filled

LD0805225790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1845 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Zagreb, 8 May (TANJUG)—The Republican Electoral Commission, after two rounds of multiparty elections, has received lists of the results of voting for 233 deputies, of a total of 356 seats, in the three chambers of the Croatian Assembly. According to the present—as yet still unofficial and incomplete—roundup of the new deputies, 159 are representatives of the Croatian Democratic Community [Hrvatska Demokratska Zajednica—HDZ], followed by 39 representatives of the Croatian League of Communists [LC] Party for Democratic Changes [SKH-Stranka Demokratskih Promjena—SKH-SDP], six independents, five seats held by representatives of the Coalition of National Accord [Koalicija Narodnog Sporazuma—KNS], four each by the Serbian Democratic Party [Srpska Demokratska Stranka—SDS] and the Croatian Democratic Party [Hrvatska Demokratska Stranka—HDS], eight seats by the joint representatives of the SKH-SDP and Socialist Alliance of Croatia [SS-SSH], and seven seats are held by other parties.

According to the same incomplete and unofficial review, results in the election of 96 deputies to the 116 seats in the Chamber of Municipalities have been received, which means that 82.76 percent of the seats have been filled. Most of them, 59 deputies, and thus a more-than-50 percent majority, belong to the HDZ, and the only strong opposition is posed by the 20 deputies of the SKH-SDP.

In the Sociopolitical Chamber with 80 deputy seats, according to results received, 62 candidates have been elected filling 77.5 percent of the seats. With 46 deputy seats won, the HDZ is assured of a more-than-50 percent majority in this chamber as well, while the SKH-SDP has eight seats and a another two together with the SS-SSH.

Details of the election of deputies to the largest Assembly chamber, the Chamber of Associated Labor in which there are 160 seats, are coming in the slowest. After two rounds of voting, returns have come in from 75 wards. According to an incomplete roundup, of these 54 are representatives of the HDZ, 11 of the SKH-SDP, five independents, two of the KNS, and one each of the SDS and HDS, and one joint representative of the SKH-SDP and SS-SSH.

According to the Republican Electoral Commission, fuller details of elected deputies to the Croatian Assembly will be announced on 9 May, in the evening.

HDZ Chairman Considers New Croatian Constitution

LD0805211590 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1733 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Zagreb, 8 May (TANJUG)—The Croatian Assembly, in which we have a convincing majority, will

immediately set about drafting a new Croatian constitution. If we want Croatia to be a modern democratic state, then amendments to the existing constitution are not enough, rather it needs a completely new one, Dr. Franjo Tudjman, chairman of the Croatian Democratic Community [Hrvatska Demokratska Zajednica—HDZ] stated at a news conference this evening.

Replying to a journalist's question, Dr. Tudjman said that the mandator for the composition of the new government in Croatia will be Stjepan Mesic, currently HDZ chief secretary. It was also said that Dr. Tudjman will probably be president of the Croatian Presidency.

Commenting on a VJESNIK article that said Jovan Raskovic was offered the position of vice president of the Croatian government, Dr. Tudjman stressed that this information did not originate from the HDZ, nor have there been concrete talks of such a nature. However, we have had contacts with Raskovic, Dr. Franjo Tudjman said in conclusion.

Croatian Peasant Party Elects New Chairman

LD0805134590 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1004 GMT 8 May 90

(Summary] Zagreb, 8 May (TANJUG)—The Croatian Secretariat for Justice and Administration has resolved that Ivan Zvonimir Cicak will be the new chairman, and Ivo Krolo the secretary of the Croatian Peasant Party [Hrvatska Seljacka Stranka]. This ends the dispute with former party Chairman Nikola Novakovic.

Kucan Leaves Slovene LC CC

AU0805172390 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 May 90 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Kucan Leaves Central Committee, Kreft Joins Presidium"]

[Text] The Slovene Communists Central Committee [CC] concluded that Milan Kucan should no longer be a member of the League of Communists of Slovenia-Party of Democratic Reform CC since he has been elected Slovene Presidency president. This conclusion was reached on the basis of a statutory provision that states, "If the appropriate office or electoral body establishes, at the request of a member or an incumbent, that he can no longer perform his duties for personal reasons (too many other duties, moving, assuming other duties and posts) a decision will be made to end his membership or terminate his term of office." The proposal to terminate his duties came from the CC Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia-Party of Democratic Reform in agreement with Milan Kucan. The proposal that, in accordance with the Statute, Lev Kreft be elected CC Presidium member was also accepted.

Kosovo Assembly Ex-President's Trial Delayed

LD0705221290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 7 May 90

[Excerpt] Pec, 7 May (TANJUG)—The trial of Ilijaz Kurtesi, former president of the Kosovo Socialist Autonomous Province Assembly and of the SFRY Assembly and currently a delegate in the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber; former Kosovo Finance Secretary Iljaz Iljazi; Isa Sokolji, former chairman of the Kosovo Assembly's commission for petitions and complaints and of another six former municipal officials from Decani, was postponed until further notice. The trial was due to open in the Pec district court on 7 May.

The group is charged with the criminal act of fomenting national, racial, and religious hatred, divisions, and intolerance. [passage omitted]

Vlasi Discusses Trial Verdict

AU0405195090 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Apr, 1, 2 May 90 p 10

[Interview with Azem Vlasi by Milos Antic in Bijeljina; date not given: "Nothing Without Dialogue"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Antic] Now that you have had a few days in freedom and the court decided that you are not a counterrevolutionary, how do you view the epilogue to the six-month trial and your time generally on the other side of the law?

[Vlasi] Now, just as at the very beginning, all this looks absurd and pointless. It is a matter that has done great harm to myself personally, my family, and further afield. The fact that the court has decided that I am not a counterrevolutionary seems funny and cynical, but it is the epilogue of something that began as an absurdity. Is there anything more absurd than the fact that I had to prove to the court that I am not a counterrevolutionary and I was not undermining this system? In the meantime, as you know, social circumstances have changed to such an extent that nobody even mentions the term "counterrevolution" anymore in political terminology. [passage omitted]

[Antic] If you claimed in court that you were pushed into prison by the Serbian leadership with their vassals in Kosovo, how do you assess the fact that they did not go all the way and condemn you because, from a realistic viewpoint, had they wanted to, they could have done this?

[Vlasi] I did not claim this, but it is a fact that they sent me to prison. However, I nevertheless think that this could not go on to the end because the trial began to do damage affecting the very politicians that had organized it. Second, it should not be forgotten that the court bench was made up of living people who have their consciences and a sense of responsibility. I do not believe that these people would have allowed themselves to be forced into handing down a conviction without proof and without

facts. Above all, they would not have allowed themselves to be humiliated so much. You know that the court decision was unanimous.

[Antic] That was not announced anywhere. The public does not know about that, so can you please tell us how you know this and who told you?

[Vlasi] I have this information, and it is reliable and correct.

[Antic] From the beginning, you and your attorneys have claimed that the charges were "thin, political, Stalinist, fabricated, rigged," and so on but for quite a long time you supported an amnesty, which would have pronounced you guilty. Why did you do this, and is the present outcome better for you?

[Vlasi] Since the matter even went to court, this outcome is much better for me. However, you are probably misinformed concerning the amnesty. I have never personally demanded or wanted an amnesty. However, when an amnesty was being discussed before the trial began, I realized that this would be useful for two reasons: It would be an act of state wisdom and it would prevent our country from being compromised further. It also would have ended our unnecessary troubles. As far as I am personally concerned, I was not afraid that an amnesty would have left the stigma that I am guilty but was protected from the consequences of my crime through an act of mercy. It should not be forgotten that from the moment that I was indicted, I saw and had the main proof of my innocence in the indictment itself. This is because not only lawyers but ordinary people, too, could see from the indictment that it was political and had no basis and no proof that a criminal act been committed.

[Antic] Why in the court proceedings did you more or less bypass the presentation of evidence, for which you had named the names of some key witnesses who you did not subsequently call?

[Vlasi] The presentation of evidence also includes the questioning of all witnesses for the prosecution. We did not shrink from any proof, witness, or material evidence brought forward by the indictment because we were sure that even what the prosecutor was proposing as proof could establish our innocence. I mentioned a lot of people, who ranged from officials to ordinary people. However, I did not call any of these, nor even the key witnesses, for the simple reason that the presentation of evidence had at that stage established that the assertions in the indictment concerning the crime were unfounded. [passage omitted]

[Antic] Do you think that the court was exposed to any pressures, and if so, to what extent?

[Vlasi] Since this concerned a political trial and a political charge, the court was exposed to pressures. The first and main pressure came from those who arrested me and organized and insisted on this trial. The second wave of this kind of pressure came from the propaganda that in the first assault actually sentenced me without a trial, having pronounced me a criminal. The next wave of pressure followed in October or November 1989, when the trial began and particularly concerned the proposals and initiatives for a pardon. It was said at various meetings in forums in the province and the republic of Serbia that the trial had to be and, in this respect, some people in official posts made clear criminal accusations, which is unacceptable.

On the other hand, there were also pressures that I could call the positive pressures of the democratic public, which considered it a disgrace that this trial had actually arisen. This democratic public particularly rebelled and reacted when the text of the indictment was published in the media. Even if they had doubted that this involved something that should be sorted out, at this point they understood what was involved. So, the court was the target of these two forms of pressure. Later, when the first negative pressures had subsided, conditions were created for the court to make an independent decision according to the law, so it made the only possible and fair decision.

[Antic] Was the acquittal decided upon because the indictment had fallen apart in court or because social circumstances greatly changed from the time of your arrest to the time the decision was handed down?

[Vlasi] What was most important for the court was the fact that the indictment had fallen apart in court and could not be proven. External circumstances had an influence only to the extent that the possibility has recently been created for the court to make an independent decision according to the law.

[Antic] What do you think of the announcement that the public prosecutor will be appealing; are you afraid of the higher court and of what it could decide?

[Vlasi] The public prosecutor must appeal simply because of his official responsibilities. This is not a personal issue. However, I have no reason whatsoever to be afraid. [passage omitted]

[Antic] Do you intend to join a political party since you have been expelled from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia?

[Vlasi] I am not yet a member of any party. This has not been my main preoccupation in the last few days. I first want to sort out my family and personal life and then I will deal with this matter.

[Antic] We have, nevertheless, been informed that even in prison you wrote a letter expressing the desire to join the Social Democratic Party of Kosovo.

[Vlasi] I did not express this desire in writing. I spoke about this in an interview and in talks with lawyers. We were discussing the alternative political scene and programs. I expressed the view that the program of the Social Democratic Party was the most specific and most

attractive. This is what I think now too, just as I think that the Social Democrats and other alternative groups should solidify their programs even further and to think through what they have expressed as a general commitment and what seems to me to be basically correct.

[Antic] What do you think of the Kosovo alternative groups at one point discussing and thinking about making you their candidate for the president of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo Presidency at the first free elections?

[Vlasi] I do not have such plans. I have not thought about this and I have not had any contact with the alternative groups. I do not have anything else to say about this. However, I support the basic democratic orientation of the alternative groups in Kosovo.

[Antic] Where, in your opinion, does the way out of the Kosovo vicious circle lie?

[Vlasi] I see the way out in three main directions. First, it must definitely and immediately catch up with the democratic processes that have begun in the whole country, as well as those things that have begun the processes of joining Europe. A state of necessary tolerance and mutual trust must be created, and this also means respect for joint dialogue, above all, national dialogue in Kosovo between Serbs and Albanians. Then, the present political course of the Serbian leadership needs to be changed. Thirdly, there must be changes to the economic system because until we resolve the serious catastrophic economic problems in Kosovo, things will continue to get more complicated.

Serbian Peasants Union Forms

LD0805222490 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG)—The founding assembly took place in Belgrade today of the Serbian Peasants Union [Savez Seljaka Srbije]. The union calls for the return of land expropriated from peasants, the reorganization of pensions for farmworkers, and more places for farmers in government. If a political struggle is necessary to achieve these aims, a peasant's party will be formed, Milomar Babic said in his introductory speech. Babic was elected union chairman at today's founding assembly.

Drnovsek Message Greets Havel

LD0805125390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1006 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG)—Presidency President Janez Drnovsek sent a message of greetings on 8 May to President Vaclav Havel on the occasion of the Czech and Slovak Republic's national holiday. The message expresses best wishes for the further democratic development of the Czech and Slovak Republic and for the well-being of its people.

I am convinced that the radical reform processes under way in the economic and political spheres in our two countries will open up new prospects for even more successful and more comprehensive cooperation, Janez Drnovsek says in his message.

Drnovsek Leaves for Strasbourg Visit

LD0705161190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 7 May (TANJUG)—SFRY Presidency President Janez Drnovsek left on 7 May for Strasbourg, where he will be a guest of the Council of Europe. On 8 May, it is expected he will confirm and explain, before members of the parliamentary assembly of this European organization, Yugoslavia's request to be accepted as a full member of the Council of Europe. Our country now has "special guest" status in the Council of Europe.

Addresses Council of Europe

LD0805125490 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0936 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Strasbourg, 8 May (TANJUG)—"I believe that Yugoslavia, if the tempo of economic and political changes continues as it has done so far, will in two to three years establish the conditions for full membership in the EC," SFRY Presidency President Janez Drnovek told deputies of European countries in the Council of Europe, who he greeted today as esteemed advocates of peace and cooperation, human rights and freedoms, and democratic development and integration in Europe on the bases of common human, political, and cultural values.

The radical and far-reaching turnabouts in the East European countries and the USSR [words indistinct] the overal political picture of Europe, Drnovsek said, and opened up space for the market economy, free elections, and the expession of various interests and needs. The way has also been opened for the unification of the two German states as the overcoming of a relic of the Second World War and a symbol of the continent's division. An (?all-European) common future has begun.

In Europe, we should leave behind divisions and wars. This is also what we owe to the workd and civilization. Returning to our (?history), we will search for the inspirational [word indistinct] of spiritual creativity, humanity and freedom, understanding and links between peoples in the whole of European and world civilization.

Yugoslavia, as a country will for decades [words indistinct] to the countries of the world and which in the policy of nonalignment in the most difficult conditions of the cold war sought a way out and guarantee for its security and independence, is today resolutely [words indistinct] of the political relations between East and West.

[Words indistinct] that Yugoslavia is the president of the Nonaligned Movement, but has in many respects been confirmed [words indistinct] of the cultural heritage, if Yugoslavia and its peoples have in his century been inseparably linked with the fate and experiences of all European peoples, then it is natural that today, too, Yugoslavia has no more urgent interest than its involvement in the democratic processes of general European integration, Drnovsek said.

This all the more so because Yugoslavia, in the conditions of the sharpest confrontations between the blocs and many restrictions, maintained its independence and the openness of its borders and nurtured intensive cultural, political, and economic cooperation with all European states.

It is in Yugoslavia's interests that the existing forms of European cooperation acquire a broad basis and, by greater openness toward other countries and associations, create the bases for a new European cooperation. We also see in this light the role of both the EC, the Council of Europe, the European Parliament and CSCE, Drnovsek said.

In a concise survey of Yugoslav political developments over the past decades, Drnovsek stressed that Yugoslavia, in the last year, had radicalized the political and economic reforms to such an extent that significant changes are taking place in the system.

The economic reforms that are based on market principles are being fully implemented, he said. We are introducing a capital market, and we have established the full equality of different forms of ownership, with a growing private ownership sector. We have established equal conditions for foreign investors.

Drnovsek stressed that hyperinflation had been completely halted within four months and that the many years of having positive balance of payments results has facilitated the establishment of the convertibility of Yugoslav currency. The results cited have been achieved virtually without foreign aid, and at the same time accompanied by an exceptionally high outflow of resources to service the debts.

Today we do not want some kind of autarchic economic system, but involvement primarily in European integration processes. For a long time now, Yugoslavia has had a special agreement with EFTA [European Free Trade Association]. We are also prepared for full membership in this grouping. Yugoslavia is an associate member of the OECD. We now want to become a full member, Drnovsek said

We are aware that the process of further restructuring of the Yugoslav economy will be difficult, but we nevertheless want to plan our future economic structure and new development cycle in keeping with the common European economic area.

Speaking about the changes in the Yugoslav political system, Drnovsek said that the multiparty parliamentary elections that have taken place in Solovenia and Croatia will be followed by elections in other republics.

By the end of the year, we expect a Yugoslav federal parliament to be constitued in accordance with multiparty principles. I assess that intensive democratic processes cannot be halted in any part of the state, Drnovsek said.

The protection of individual human rights has a prominent place in the constitutional and legal changes. We have opted for an independent judiciary with all the attributes of a law-governed state. Yugoslavia has accepted numerous international conventions relating to the protection of human rights, and is prepared in the very near future to accept others as well, including the European Convention on Human Rights, once we become a member of the Council of Europe.

All the changes in Yugoslavia are taking place in conditions of intensified internal intra-national contradictions when, as a result of deteriorated economic and political conditions, mutual distrust is increasing, nationalism is being stimulated, and differences from the past are being revived, Drnovsek said.

Highlighting the differences in Kosovo, Drnovsek said that a solution is being sought by political means on democratic bases, and by implementing economic and development programs where we see scope for cooperation with international institutions.

The Yugoslav state has based itself hitherto on the great autonomy and sovereignty of its republics. We wish to consolidate the relations between our individual nations and nationalities on these bases today too, Drnovsek said. In this process, the dynamics of Yugoslavia's involvement in world, and especially European, integration processes are of great significance.

Most Yugoslavs see their place in a future economically, culturally, and politically united Europe. I believe that Yugoslavia can contribute to constituting such a Europe, SFRY Presidency President Janez Drnovsek said.

News Conference in Strasbourg

LD0805215490 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1844 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Strasbourg, May 8 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia expects to become a full member of the Council of Europe next January, Yugoslav Presidency President Janez Drnovsek told a press conference here on Tuesday [8 May].

Drnovsek, who is taking part in the Spring session of the Council's parliamentary assembly, expressed satisfaction with the holding of the multiparty elections in the Yugoslav republics of Croatia and Slovenia, and said that the democratization processes in the country are progressing at a fast pace.

He announced free elections at federal level by the end of the year.

The future will show, Drnovsek said, which policy will be taken by [name indistinct], leader of the Croatian Democratic Union (CDU) [HDZ], which is on the verge of winning a landslide victory at the elections in Croatia.

The future will also show whether CDU will participate in the process of political democratization, the Yugoslav president said, recalling that much is said during a political campaign, but that real problems are faced only with the ascent to power.

He expressed conviction that CDU would take part in the debate on the country's new constitution and new relations among the republics.

Drnovsek said that category of political prisoner would shortly cease to exist in Yugoslavia. He reminded that the state Presidency had voted the release of stme 100 political prisoners.

Problems in the Yugoslav Kosovo Province cannot be overcome through the domination of any one nationality, Drnovsek said.

He underlined that all nationalities in Kosovo should be equal and that this is why needed are people who urge compromise solutions which are acceptable to all.

The current grave situation in the province is, according to him, the result of many inherited problems, such as economic backwardness and the demographic explosion.

Comments on Kosovo

LD0805223390 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1818 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Strasbourg, May 8 (TANJUG)—Tne original ethnic balance and sovereignty of the Yugoslav republics have been upset, the problem of nationalism has come to the fore and the question of how new relations within the Yugoslav federation will be defined is becoming one of crucial importance, president of the Yugoslav Presidency Dr Janez Drnovsek said in Strasbourg, in answer to questions put to him by deputies to the [words indistinct] of Europe's parliamentary assembly.

Drnovsek assessed the situation in Yugoslavia's southern province of Kosovo as extremly complex, but improving, which is evident from the lifting of the state of emergency, imposed in the province in order to prevent inter-ethnic clashes. Drnovsek explained that provincial authorities had not been able to ensure law and order in the province, which is a constituent part of the republic of Serbia, and that the sending of reinforcements from Serbia to Kosovo's judicial and police organs should be viewed in this light. He expressed the conviction that this will affirm the initial successes in the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo and will not endanger the process of democratization in Yugoslavia, which also includes Kosovo.

Asked if there is a chance that Kosovo may one day be given the status of republic, Dr Drnovsek said that the aim was to create conditions and launch initiatives for democratic consultations with the participation of all, and decisions will be made jointly both in the province of Kosovo and in the republic of Serbia. Compromise must be reached, in order that all ethnic groups should live in peace, despite differences, which calls for less emotions and more rational dialogue, the president of the Yugoslav Presidency said.

Dr Janez Drnovsek said that Yugoslavia, the country currently chairing the non-aligned movement, was very active in the movement and there was no discrepancy between this Yugoslav commitment and its rapprochement with Europe. He recalled that the non-aligned had contributed to the favourable political trends in the world and that there were still many international crises whose resolution they might influence. Dr Drnovsek stressed that the non-aligned were not an institutionalized organization, that the members of the movement were not for ideological confrontation and that they might join regional economic groupings to serve their interests.